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# Allen Quits as Adviser After Talk With Reagan

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Richard V. Allen resigned Monday as President Reagan's national security adviser, the White House announced Mr. Allen is expected to be replaced by William P. Clark,

the deputy secretary of state. Mr. Allen, who had been under investigation for possible ethics violations, conferred with Mr. Reagan in the Oval Office earlier Monday after meeting with Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, to request a session with the president to defend himself.

The Oval Office session occurred after Mr. Reagan reviewed a "very thorough" study of Mr. Al-len's conduct in office. The study was prepared by a member of the White House legal staff.

The study, the only apparent roadblock to Mr. Allen's dismissal. was finished Sunday and delivered to White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d, according to Larry Speakes, the deputy press

Mr. Allen went on administra-tive leave on Nov. 29 after an inquiry began into disclosures that he had accepted \$1,000 from Japanese journalists who interviewed Nancy Reagan in the White House last January. A Justice Department investigation cleared Mr. Allen of criminal misconduct. Sources said the role and func-

tions of the national security adviser would be upgraded under

A few weeks ago, according to White House officials, Mr. Meese

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - If a Libyan

"hit squad" entered the United States, the FBI has never con-firmed it, according to bureau di-

Mr. Webster was asked if the re-

ports of such a hit squad, suppos-

edly assigned to assassinate President Reagan or other high-level

U.S. officials, could have been

planted to put the government "into a tizzy" or even make it

"look somewhat silly." He replied,

day in a television interview that

bureau investigators "certainly had

enough information and continue

easier. But within the government

and on Capitol Hill there is a trail

of bad feelings.

Key among them are suspicions that reports of the plot were publi-

cized by some in the administra-

tion as part of an impromptu anti-

Libyan offensive. Some officials

and members of Congress feel that

the publicity diverted attention

from a proven threat — Libya's destabilization of countries friend-

Concern Justified

lawmakers who received privileged

briefings turned up a consensus of feeling that the White House was

justifiably concerned over the in-

telligence reports of a Libyan-

trained hit squad supposedly bound for the United States to kill

the president or other high offi-

much disagreement. Some felt the evidence did not justify highly visi-

ble security precautions such as

anti-sniper teams on the White House roof and decoy limousines

in Washington.
One of the more critical voices

came from within the administra-

tion, where complaints are heard

that the White House counte-

nanced or inspired a high-pressure campaign that distorted the real

Libyan danger in the world.
"We are very chagrined over the

hype that was put on this by some

inside the government," said a

high-level administration source.

Beyond that, however, there was

Interviews with officials and

ly to the United States.

But the FBI director said Sun-

"That's always a possibility."

rector William H. Webster.



Richard V. Allen

was opposed to upgrading the post of national security adviser and having him report directly to Mr. Reagan. This would make the adviser a virtual equal to Mr. Meese and the two other highestranking White House advisers, Mr. Baker and Michael Deaver. Under the existing structure, the national security adviser has reported to

they said, Mr. Reagan plans a ings last February.

FBI Has Not Confirmed Presence

threats, the official said, the deluge of news on the hit-squad plot made it appear to allies that "we would be approaching them only on the basis of our reaction to the death

from several sources. The major

source, he said, was a man, na-

tionality unidentified, who defect-

ed to a U.S. mission with a story

— Of Any Libyan 'Hit Squad' in U.S.

change that would be the first major personnel and management shift in his administration.

Now Baker, Deaver and Meese will turn their attention to foreign policy issues only when they're ready for the president," said a White House aide. "Up to now, they've had to keep track of every-thing in the system. Using Ed Meese or Mike Deaver to make sure that all sorts of issue papers are developed has just not been a good use of their time."

Also implicit in the reported choice of Mr. Clark is that a consensus has emerged that Mr. Allen was a poor administrator. According to key aides, Mr. Baker and Mr. Deaver became convinced of this some time ago by Mr. Allen's disputes with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Ir. and by what they felt was his misreading of the Senate last fall in the effort to win approval of the sale of air surveillance equipment to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Allen's problems with the Justice Department, which also cleared him of wrongdoing in ac-cepting three wristwatches from Japanese associates, simply pro-vided fresh material for Mr. Allen's critics to question his judg-ment. But the critics acknowledged that Mr. Allen had one asset that Mr. Clark did not have: experience in foreign policy matters. Mr. Clark, a former California judge and a close friend of Mr. Reagan's, Mr. Meese later changed his acknowledged his lack of experimind, the officials said. As a result, ence in Senate confirmation hear-



Foreign Ministers Max van der Stoel of the Netherlands, left, Claude Cheysson of France, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Leo Tindemans of Belgium at Brussels meeting.

# EEC Ministers Warn Soviet Bloc, But Do Not Endorse U.S. Sanctions

the Soviet Union." They added:
"The 10 will undertake in this

context close and positive consul-tations with the U.S. government

in order to define what decisions

will best serve their common ob-

jectives and to avoid any step

which could compromise their re-

one as a group, also acknowledged that they believe the Polish

situation was effected by "serious

external pressure and the cam-

and other Eastern European coun-

tries against the efforts for renewal

all EEC activities on the Polish is-

sue is to bring about abolition of

military rule, release of political

prisoners and a resumption of the

dialogue between the government,

the Roman Catholic Church and

the independent trade union Soli-

tion of martial law in Poland con-

stituted a violation of the Helsinki

human rights agreements. They said they would seek "as soon as possible" a discussion of the viola-

tions at the East-West conference

in Madrid that is reviewing the

"The 10 utterly disapprove of the development of the situation in

Poland. They have noted the decla-

estions of the Polish leadership of

its intention to maintain national

independence and to re-establish

in the near future liberty and the

process of reform as well as resum-

Helsinki agreements.

The ministers said the declara-

Mr. Tindemans said the aim of

an directed by the Soviet Union

The EEC countries, for the first

spective actions."

in Poland."

BRUSSELS — Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community warned Soviet-bloc countries Monday not to intervene in Poland, but held back from sanctions against Moscow.

The ministers of the EEC's 10 member states said in a communiqué after a day of talks:

bis already serious situation would be further worsened if there should be an overt intervention by the Warsaw Pact. For this reason the 10 wish to address a solemn warning against any such interven-

tion."

Belgian Foreign Minister Leo
Tindemans, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, said: "Europe will do nothing in any area that might undermine" U.S. actions since the military crackdown began in Poland on Dec. 13.

President Reagan barred high technology exports and imposed other economic sanctions against Moscow last week, charging that Soviet leaders had instigated the Polish crackdown.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has expressed doubts about the value of West European sanctions, will meet Mr. Reagan in Washington on Tues-day, and the issue will be reviewed by NATO ministers in Brussels

next Monday.

Mr. Tindemans said after the meeting that the EEC would continue to monitor the situation in Poland before making a final decision on joint actions.

He said that, during their meeting, the ministers received what he termed a "tragic" report of a meeting in Warsaw on Monday be-tween ambassadors from EEC countries and the Polish premie and party leader, Gen. Wojciech

He declined to explain why he used the word 'tragic.' Durch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel said he was pessimistic about the Warsaw meeting because there appeared to be little movement by the Polish authorities toward lift-

the proposals discussed at the meeting were removal of financial credits and food aid to Poland, the sending of an EEC emissary to Poland to urge relaxation of military rule, and trade restrictions such as those imposed against the Soviet Union by President Reagan last

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said that financial aid to

Poland should be cut until the ing the dialogue with the various martial law regime in Warsaw elements of the Polish nation," the

guarantees an end to repression. "Unhappily, the 10 must note today that, contrary to these decla-Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary, said humanitarian aid for Poland, such as medicine, rations, what has taken place has not been dialogue but repression, would continue, but that decisions on credits, economic assistance and further food aid would depend on how the situation develops. citizens' rights.

bringing in its train violations of the most elementary human and In a joint communiqué, the min-isters said they noted "the economic measures taken by the United States government with regard to

# Warsaw Reports **Normal Return** By Work Force

VIENNA — Polish workers re-turned Monday to the Baltic Coast shipyards and other factories shut since martial law began Dec. 13, and Poland's military regime said that conditions were normal.

Warsaw radio, monitored here, said that work had started in most sections of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, where the Solidarity trade union was started. Other departments are to start work again on

Wednesday.

The shipyard was closed before Christmas by strikes in protest against the imposition of martial

The radio said schools throughout the country resumed regular classes Monday. Universities are to reopen for final year students and postgraduate studies on Fri-

day. The Communist Party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, quoted by the radio, said Poland was untroubled by strikes or strike alerts for the first time for several months.

The business-as-usual broadcasts from Warsaw, however, contrasted with stories told by tra-

velers of hopelessness and despair

in Poland. Travelers arriving in Vienna from Warsaw by train reported a mood of despondency in Poland's major cities, with severe food shortages persisting, despite offi-cial claims that conditions are imThe latest Solidarity bulletin, details of which reached the West from reliable sources in Warsaw, said that Poland's military rulers had turned the country into "one

huge labor camp."
It said 14 miners had been killed when security forces "pacified" a coal mine in Jastrzebie, in southwestern Silesia, where the original miners' Solidarity charter was signed in September, 1980. The report said there was in-

creasing resistance within the army to the crackdown on Solidarity, that army and police units had clashed and that hundreds of army officers had turned in their Communist Party cards.

There was no way to check the accuracy of the information. Warsaw radio said the first full working day of the new year began with all industrial plants and government offices in the capital region operating normally. The bus and streetcar system also was said to be functioning as usual.

### **Gdansk Work Force**

Uncensored reports reaching Western capitals, however, quoted reliable sources in Gdansk as saying that only half of the work force had been reinstated at the shipyards when work resumed.

The reports, from Western journalists in Warsaw, linked this to the continued purge of Solidarity supporters and the refusal of workers to renounce their allegiance to

Recent reports from Gdansk, Szczecin and other pro-Solidarity areas of Poland told of "ideologi-cal verification" campaigns conducted by local managers and Communist Party officials. Workers who were considered troublemakers were not allowed to return to their jobs, reports reaching the West said.

The reports said that there had been an increase in military activity on the streets of the reason Sunday in anticipation of the return to

of armored personnel carriers drove up the main avenue in a show of strength that has not been seen since the early days of martial

At Warsaw's Bialoleka jail, meanwhile, 300 male internees were reported to be threatening a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

# For Wary Polish Regime, Buying Knapsack a Crime

VIENNA — Purchase of a knapsack is a criminal offense under Poland's martial law regulations, according to reports reaching the West. In order to hinder any organized resistance to the martial law regime, authorities also have banned the sale of tents, blankets, sleeping bags, shoulder bags, school notebooks, typing paper

and writing paper.

The bans evidently are aimed at efforts by the remnants of the Solidarity union to form an underground organization to coordinate resistance to the regime.

Knapsacks are banned because Solidarity couriers use them to transport batches of their clandestine newsletters. One recent news bulletin from Solidarity urged all Poles who owned knapsacks to wear them, so that security officials would have greater difficulty finding the union's messengers.

Duplicating machines and other supplies that Solidarity uses are forbidden under martial law rules, which have outlawed all operations by the union. But recent reports from Poland indicate that Solidarity has retained some of its printing equipment.

# **Ghana Reports Former President** Is Arrested at Police Checkpoint

From Agency Dispatches
ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The
military rulers of Ghana on Monday arrested Hills Limann, the coup Thursday night, Accra radio

reported.

Monitored in Abidjan, the broadcast said that Mr. Limann was detained at a police barrier on the outskirts of Koforidua near the capital. Three persons identified as bodyguards were arrested at the

The ruling Provisional National Defense Council, led by former Air Force Lt. Jerry J. Rawlings, told the deposed government offi-cials on Sunday to surrender for their own safety. At least 27 officials, including four former Cabinet ministers, have turned themselves in, Accra radio said Monday. The council, which has been

running Ghana since the coup, gave remaining officials until Monday afternoon to do likewise.

The radio also said that officials of the Ghana Broadcasting Corp., the Ghana news agency and the country's newspapers were to report to the council on Monday.

On Monday, the military rulers froze bank accounts belonging to 129 officials of the ousted govern-ment, the radio said. They included those of Mr. Limann, Vice President William deGraft Johnson, all members of parliament and former ministers and officials of Mr. Limann's People's National Party. A report from a locally based

journalist, read and approved by military authorities who are controlling the flow of information in and out of the country, said that resistance had been put down and

that not more than 10 persons had been killed in the coup. A military spokesman said most of the vic tims were soldiers from outside Accra who thought the country was being invaded. The country's borders remained

closed, but occasional traffic was said to be getting through.

'Holy War'

Mr. Rawlings on Saturday suspended Ghana's constitution, dismissed Mr. Limann and his government, dissolved parliament and banned all political parties, saying that the Provisional National Defense Council was the sole administrative body in the country.

He has promised a "holy war" against corruption and has charged the Limann government with denying basic human rights during its two-year rule. He called Mr. Limann's government the most disgraceful government in the history of Ghana, saying that it had paved the way for greed and

corruption.

Mr. Rawlings, the 34-year-old son of a Scottish soldier and a Ghanaian mother, is leading his second successful coup and Ghana's sixth since it became the first black African colony to gain independence 25 years ago.

He deposed the military government of Lt. Gen. Frederick Akuffo in June, 1979, executed him and other former leaders on grounds of corruption, then surrendered power to the constitutionally elected Limann government in September

# French Defense Official

PARIS — Defense Minister Wednesday for a weeklong tour of

cials are expected to discuss "world trouble spots" and the pos-sibility of expanding the two coun-

to receive enough information to require us to take appropriate in-vestigative steps, and we will con-tinue to do that." Publicity about Saudis Deny Readiness the supposed threats, he added, made the job harder.

The story of the Libyan death plot is receding from the headlines, and the FBI's work may be getting To Recognize Israelis

Renners

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia has officially denied published remarks attributed to its foreign minister, Prince Saud el Palestinian right of setting up a state on their usurped lands." minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, that the kingdom is prepared to sand's statement concerned Isra-recognize Israel under certain con-

There is absolutely no truth in what has been attributed to [Prince Saudl about the kingdom's recognition of Israel," the Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry said Sunday

night.
The New York Times quoted Prince Saud as saying in an interview last Wednesday that if Israel returned occupied Arab lands and recognized Palestinian rights, Sandi Arabia would be prepared to accept it" - meaning Israel

The Saudi statement, carried by the Saudi Arabian news agency said, 'The prince in his interview had stressed the primary need for

But Saudi Arabian leaders have carefully avoided being explicit about the seventh point.

"The important point in Prince

el's recognition of Palestinian rights and withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. Response to these two legitimate conditions could bring peace to the area," it added. Last August, Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd announced an eight-point Middle East peace plan, the seventh point of which offers implicit recognition of Isra-

Radical Arabs have opposed the plan because of the seventh point, which also caused the breakup of an Arab summit conference in

committees convinced many that the alert was justified, although The official said, however, that he feels that this danger has been minimized by Mr. Reagan's decithose accounts did not always square with more detailed news resion to "move the story out of the ports. The disparities, on matters whether the hit squad had actually entered the United States, new rejuctance of presidential aides to discuss the affair. left some lawmakers baffled and According to a White House aide, the reports of the plot came irritated.

"I personally felt that the evi-

to the United States and given four lie-detector tests before his ac-

Briefings to key congressional

count was deemed truthful.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

dence presented was sufficient to justify the Secret Service in taking more than the usual precautions

ing martial law.
Mr. Tindemans said that among

### U.K. Ford Strike Put Off LONDON - Negotiators for

Ford Motor Co. Ltd.'s 54,000 manual workers decided to suspend the strike planned for sday so that meetings can be called to consider a revised management offer, a Transport and General Workers Union official

# In Nicaragua, Fears Lead to Virtual War Footing

**Nuclear Limits** 

string on Capitol Hill was capped by congressional approval of his foreign aid bills, but in one important domain. that involving the spread of nuclear weapons, Congress not only refused to remove existing restrictions but also strengthened controls. A news analysis, Page 2.

Hello, Malcolm

President Reagan reportedly tary Weinberger, Page 3.

Goodbye, Dmitri

One of the least known of Washington's important people is expected to leave this month after a six-year assign-ment. Few know his name; he works behind the scenes. He is Dmitri L Yakushkin, Most sources agree he is head of U.S. operations for the KGB. By Warren Hoge New York Times Service

GUASAULE, Nicaragua - The bullet holes stitched into the sides of buildings at this border crossing into Honduras are not. like those in so many parts of Nicaragua, traces of an old war. The Sandinista leaders say they fear they are the precursors of a

Stepped-up attacks along the frontier by those presumed to be exiles bent on retaking Nicaragua are cited by the revolutionary government as one of the reasons for putting the country on a virtual war footing.

Almost every office in the capital city of Managua seems to have a desk vacated by someone away for two weeks of militia training. Communities across the country have set aside sports fields and civic plazas for evening drills. "We are too poor to build a tremendous

army, so we are trying to create a system where people are constantly passing in and out of the military." said Capt. Roberto Sanchez, the spokesman for the army. "It is not the size, but the morale and combatreadiness of our citizens that matters."

Memories of Past

Critics of the government once charged that the constant reminders of past "Yanqui" occupations of Nicaragua and summonses to military preparedness against the threat of invaders were only designed to supplant the fading memory of Anastasio

today events are lending substance to the

According to Interior Minister Tomás Berge, 15 Sandinista soldiers were killed, five wounded and a helicopter and troop transport plane were fired upon at various spots along the Honduran border in recent The government abandoned its practice

of granting special Christmas clemencies to prisoners, saying that too many of them were joining bands of exiles plotting the recapture of the country.

Some of them, Mr. Borge said, figured in the bombing of an Actonica Boeing 727 at the Mexico City airport on Dec. 12. The device was timed to explode in midair but blew up just before 150 passengers were to board after a 50-minute delay.

**Exiles Training** 

Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto sent a formal protest about the border incidents to the Honduran government on Dec. 24. One of the allegations gained credence when coincidentally a Honduran major and a Nicaraguan exile leader, named as conspirators in the protest, were injured in the crash of a Honduran Air Force DC-3 three days

In Florida, a leader of 800-Latin American exiles receiving combat training said their organization had already infiltrated

Somoza with another unifying menace. But 100 troops into Nicaragua through Hondu-

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and other Reagan administration officials have said that they could not rule out a military response to what they termed growing signs of "totalitarianism" inside the country and evidence of Soviet and Cuban participation in the military

A second administration charge is that the Nicaraguans are arming themselves for other than defensive reasons. This belief is not shared by Latin American and European diplomats in Managua. "I think the people in Washington fail to

take into account just how deeply the leaders of a country of only 25 million people that was largely destroyed in a recent war regard threats of hostility from powerful countries outside," said one diplomat. Augusto César Sandino, namesake of the

U.S. Marines, and the Sandinistas have always considered "imperialism" as the principal evil to be combated. Young recruits at a training center outside Managua are told that "the threat of North American intervention is increasing more and more every day." Militia platoons keep in step with a chant that translates

arises most often in conversations with Sandinista officials are attacks by joint forces of exiles, Gnatemalans, Salvadorans and Hondurans, advised by the United States.

Another is a combined attack by units of

exiles and members of the Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indian tribes from the Caribbean coast who have objected to Sandinista efforts to integrate them into a culture dominated by the Spanish-speaking majority on the Pacific coast. It was the most influential Miskito leader, Steadman Fagoth Muller, who was in the Honduran plane that crashed on Dec. 28. According to Western sources, the army has 23,000 troops, and an additional 60,000

reserve battalions. The army uses Soviet AK-47 and AKM rifles, while the reserves are trained with American M-16s and Bel-There are reported to be 1,500 Cuban milrevolution, took up arms 55 years ago be-cause of the occupation of Nicaragua by itary advisers and an unknown but far smaller number of Soviet helicopter pilots, technicians and armor specialists assisting in Nicaragua. There are also about 25 Soviet

troop transport trucks and aides to help the police and state security forces.

Capt. Sanchez would not comment on these details, but said: "We asked the Americans for hospitals and arms, and they said roughly, "Yankee, you better listen, we're in combat position." no. The Russians gave us aid with no condi-

tanks. East Germany sent the army 800

Set to Begin U.S. Tour civilians have been trained in militias and The Associated Press

Charles Hernu of France will arrive in the United States on military installations and meetings with U.S. defense and foreign affairs officials, the French Defense Ministry said Monday. The French and American offi-

tries' limited cooperation on research and development of military equipment, French officials

### "We became the victims of our own ineptitude." The official said he felt the episode could have damaged a longterm effort to enlist the support of European allies in a campaign to curb Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi's attempted subversion of neighboring countries.

Ironically, a State Department study on Libya had just been presented to the White House when the story of the death plot came out in late November. That policy analysis paid little attention to the reported hit squad, concentrating on Col. Qadhafi's threats to neighbors such as Sudan, Chad and, ultimately, Saudi Arabia. It also envisioned some action by the Unit-

Policy Analysis

ed States and its allies. instead of those documented President Reagan's victory

INSIDE

wants Commerce Secretary Mulcolm Baldrige to become another Cabinet voice in nu-clear weapons policy-making, in addition to Defense Secre-

# U.S. Congress Succeeds Papandreou In Tightening Rules on Sets Reforms **Nuclear Arms Spread**

By Judith Miller New York Tones Service

WASHINGTON - President Reagan's impressive string of vic-tories on Capitol Hill was capped last month by congressional approval of his foreign aid bills, which contained several of his most urgent requests for greater flexibility in foreign affairs.

But in one important domain, that involving the spread of nucle-ar weapons, Congress not only refused to remove existing restrictions but also strengthened controls in the financing laws.

"The new nonproliferation measures significantly strengthen the

### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

nation's commitment to stopping the spread of atomic weapons and related technology to nonweapons states," said Sen. John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, who is a mem-ber of the House-Senate conference that worked out details of the

new provisions.
"We've made it clear that nuclear nonproliferation is a national, rather than a purely presidential concern," said Rep. Stephen J. So-larz, Democrat of New York, who is also a member of the conference.

In the realm of foreign policy, nuclear nonproliferation has rarely seized the attention of large numbers of Democrats or Republicans on Capitol Hill. But a small bipartisan group has come to view stop-ping the spread of nuclear weapons as a high priority. In the harried closing days of the congres-sional session, they were able to tie future U.S. economic and military aid even more firmly to nuclear de-

Indeed, the flurry of new non-proliferation provisions testifies to the influence that a few deeply concerned legislators and their staffs can have if they are willing to immerse themselves in the de-tails of specialized policy issues.

### Mrs. Marcos Calls Feud on Marriage Threat to Integrity

MANILA — Imelda R. Marcos, wife of the president, said Monday that the controversy erupting over an apparent kidnapping of a man who secretly married her daughter in the United States threatens the integrity of her family and the credibility of the Marcos govern-

Tommy Manotoc, a 32-year-old sportsman, disappeared last Tuesday. His family has accused President Ferding at E. Marcos and his wife, who did not recognize the marriage, of involvement in what authorities believe was an abduc-

Mrs. Marcos said she was convinced that the kidnapping was a plot by political opponents be-cause the Manotocs are related to three prominent Philippine opposition leaders — two of whom are exiled in the United States and another who was accused in an alleged plot to assassinate Mr. Marcos a year ago. Mr. Manotoc's death, she said, would be "trau-

matic" for her daughter. Court records in Arlington, Va., confirm that Mr. Manotoc was married to the Marcos' eldest daughter, Imee, there last month, although questions have been raised about the validity of Mr. Manotoc's divorce from a previous

# **SALES NINA RICC**

**BOUTIQUE** 39, avenue Montaigne

17, rue François-I<sup>c</sup> Thursday January 7th, 8th and 9th

from I0:00 a.m.

to 6:30 p.m.

paper, will not prove so strict in practice or so marked a change as

their sponsors contend. But the new measures reflect. and were to some extent a product of, a bipartisan perception that the administration has not placed high enough priority on limiting new membership in the still rather exclusive nuclear weapons club, which is known to include the United States, Britain, France, China, India and the Soviet Union.

For example, Sen. Charles H. Percy, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, sharply criticized the administration's policy at a hearing last month. Sen. Percy, an Illinois Republican who has frequently swallowed his own more liberal instincts to help promote Mr. Reagan's foreign policy, said that the administration expressed more the administration appeared more concerned with re-establishing the United States as a "reliable sup-

plier" of nuclear power equipm

than with stopping the spread of atomic weapons. Administration officials said that the full policy ramifications of Congress's actions are yet to be completely understood, since the complex measures were drafted in a legislative frenzy in the rush to adjourn. But State Department and arms control officials agree that the new restrictions are likely to result in less flexibility for the

president and greater congression-

al involvement in international nu-clear trade and related issues. The officials noted, however, that Congress did accede to Presi-dent Reagan's key request for an exemption to provide \$100 million in military and economic aid to the Pakistani government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. The mon-ey, a down payment on a six-year, \$3.2-billion program, is intended to improve relations with that strategic country. Such aid has been barred since 1979 by a law preventing assistance to any country that imports enrichment technolo-

gy that can be used to produce bomb-grade nuclear fuel, which Pakistan does.

Even the exemption for Pakistan was not without strings: Congress provided only a six-year waiver, for the life of the aid program.

Congress also required the president to send a secret report to

Capitol Hill if he should use the waiver for any other country dealing either in unsafeguarded technology for enriching or reprocess-ing radioactive materials to make bomb-grade fuel.

Another new provision gives Congress the authority to block any presidential waiver of this ban on aid, if the House and Senate vote to disapprove the president's action within 30 days.

### **Existing Law**

to any country that detonates a nuclear device. Under a broadly worded waiver, the president can estore such aid

The conferees bolstered this provision to cut off assistance to any nation that "transfers" a nuclear device to a country not known to possess nuclear weapons. And a similar ban was imposed on aid for any country that "receives" a nuclear device from another country.

Congress also voted to permit the president to waive a cutoff of aid to countries that transfer. receive or explode a nuclear device, but it put the burden of proof back with the president by providing that the ban would be auto-matically reimposed after 30 days unless Congress was persuaded to vote to restore assistance within

that month. According to congressional aides, the provision serves two basic purposes. First, it sends Gen. Zia a signal that Pakistan's aid would probably be cut off should his country detonate a nuclear de-vice. Second, it would permit Congress to continue aid to a country that used atomic weapons in its own defense, such as in the event that Israel did so. The U.S. intelligence community has privately asserted for at least a decade that Israel has built a nuclear weapon, if not actually assembled one. Congress has been loathe to enact measures that could penalize Israel for

# In Economy

State Banks May Run **Troubled Companies** 

ATHENS — Socialist Premier Andreas Papandreou has an-nounced sweeping economic mea-sures designed to help the ailing Greek economy, but says his administration will not nationalize key industries.

Troubled industries considered not worth saving through injec-tions of new capital would either be forced to close or face a take-

over by state-controlled banks.

He said major industries not under state control would be assisted in management areas and economiically to conform with his government policies.
Mr. Papandreou was swept into

power in October on a platform pledging to socialize — his term for nationalize —, major private industries. He also promised widespread reforms in the social field and a more independent foreign policy, along the lines of that of the new French Socialist govern-

In a nationally televised address Mr. Papandreou emphasized that his government welcomed foreign investment and private enterprise "as long as these were in the national interest."

He said foreign investments to

be encouraged under the new economic reforms are those that "created new jobs, protected the environment, promoted exports and brought in new technology."

Touching on the lower income groups, Mr. Papandreou said his government would further ease

their financial burden by readjusting the income tax scale.

[The government appointed Monday new heads of the army, navy and air force and a new chief of general defense staff as part of an annual review of the country's military leaders, Reuters reported.

After a meeting of the Supreme

Defense Council, presided over by Mr. Papandreou, who is also de-fense minister, it was announced that Adm. Theodoros Deyannis was appointed chief of the general defense staff to replace Gen. Agamemnon Gratsios, who was retired. Adm. Deyannis was previously head of the navy.1

### Warsaw Says **Work Starts**

(Continued from Page 1) bunger strike in protest against

bad conditions. Articles in Trybuna Ludu and the armed forces newspaper Zolni-erz Wolnosci also said that there could be no place in a Socialist system for Solidarity in the form it took before Dec. 13, when the military government took power and banned all unions.

Warsaw radio, added that there was certainly room for a union acting according to Solidarity's statutes and observing a law on trade unions being drafted by the parlia-

The newspaper said that it was difficult to answer the question: "Whether and under what conditions it is possible to form Solidarity in the future?"

It said that the main factors to be considered were that the Communist Party was responsible for all that had happened in Poland, that the self-managing and independent trade union movement was created by the will of the working class and that Socialism was being built in a true and not a

simulated struggle.

Trybuna Ludu said that the struggle for Solidarity was not over, and that the opponent in the struggle remained "the anti-Socialist political opposition."

### Doubts on Economy

WARSAW (Reuters) - Despite claims by the new military govern-ment that Poland's economy is re-turning to normal, independent observers here said Monday that industrial production was still only at 50 to 60 percent of capacity.

A commercial attache at a West-

ern embassy calculated that mar-tial law has cost Poland between \$50 million and \$100 million a day in lost production since the mili-tary seized power three weeks ago. The observers attributed some of the losses in production to ex-ternal factors, notably the shortage of raw materials, spare parts and technical assistance from the West. In Zurich, Poland's Western bank creditors, without any direct word from Warsaw since before Christmas, said Monday that they could not confirm a report that Po-land had found funds to pay overdue interest on their debts.

A report Sunday from Vienna, quoting Western sources in War-saw, said that Poland had found the \$350 million it needed, appar-ently from within the Soviet bloc. With credits drying up as Po-land faced default on \$16 billion it owes Western commercial banks, Western diplomats said that some

"With virtually no credits now from the West, Poland's industry is going to fall in on itself," a dip-

sectors of industry would be devas-

### Iraq, Southern Yemen Agree to Resume Ties

BEIRUT — Iraq and Southern Yemen have agreed to exchange diplomatic envoys after a break of more than two years, the Iraqi news agency reported Monday. The two countries recalled their respective ambassadors in June, 1979, following the assassination of a dissident Iraqi professor. of a dissident Iraqi Toufik Rushdi, in Aden



Police inspect debris caused by an explosion outside the women's prison in Rovigo, Italy, Monday. Terrorists blasted a hole in the wall; four women guerrillas escaped amid submachine gum fire.



Carabinieri, hunting for the Red Brigade kidnappers of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, searched an abandoned World War I fort in Breonio Valpolicella, north of Verona, Italy.

# SDP Expected to Pick Jenkins as Candidate

LONDON — Roy Jenkins, favored by some to lead Britain's Sobelinvited to run. cial Democrats, was tipped by political sources on Monday to contest an imexpected by-election and make an early return to Parlia-

The parliamentary vacancy occurred as the first cracks appeared in the Social Democratic Party ance with the Liberals, forged in September six months after Mr. Jenkins and three other former Labor Party ministers formed the new party.

Alliance negotiations to choose about 600 candidates for the next general election, due by 1984, were abruptly suspended and the two partners traded insults in a public langing match.

Scotland's longest-serving member of Parliament, Sir Thomas Galbraith, 64, died on Saturday after a long illness. He had held the Glasgow seat for the ruling Conservative Party since 1948 and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II on

### Declined Comment

Mr. Jenkins, 61, the only one of the four founding Social Demo-crats without a seat in Parliament, has said that he is eager to get back before the new party chooses a leader next autumn. But he declined to say whether he would contest the Giasgow seat.

"I am sorry but I am saying nothing," he said as he left his country home for discussions on the question in London. An SDP sman said that Mr. Jenkins would not wish to say anything publicly until after the funeral of

Alliance officials in Glasgow

The alliance has won the last two by-elections in Britain in impressive victories and claims that it has emerged to break the two-party system that has seen power alternate between Labor and the Conservatives.

governments twice as home secretary and once as chancellor of the exchequer. As president of the European Commission from 1977-80, he was chief executive of the European Economic Community.

### Paper Urges Him to Run

The Daily Express Monday urged Mr. Jenkins to seize the opportunity at Glasgow and to as-sume what it said he and most others regarded as his rightful position — first leader of the Social Democrats and the alliance candidate for prime minister.

"He ought to be in Parliament," the conservative newspaper declared, adding: "The country's present political situation requires

The SDP's chief negotiation, William Rodgers, and Liberal Par-ty leader David Steel agreed to meet on Tuesday to try to resolve differences over the division of parliamentary seats between their two parties.

The disagreement, caused by the refusal of some Liberals to stand down in favor of Social Democratic candidates, blew up into an angry exchange over the weekend.

In a New Year's message last week, Mr. Steel criticized what he said were excessive SDP demands and said that both sides of the alliance must avoid arrogance and bluster. He described the weekend

# Of Abduction

na of U.S. Air Force Gen. Wilson Cooney, who is deputy command-er of the 5th Allied Tactical Air Force base at Vicenza, 55 kilometers (about 40 miles) east of Vero-

Naples; his wife refused to answer the door, Mr. Zappone said. A van similar to the one used in the Dozier kidnapping the following day was seen near the house, he added.

next day," Mr. Zappone said. Gen. Dozier, 50, who is assigned to NATO's Southern Command, also lives in Verona.

the police chief's statement. "The U.S. government has been aware for some time of suspicious activity outside the general's home," a spokesman said.

lieved the escape of four women guerrillas from a prison Sunday was linked with the kidnapping. But he did not elaborate on why he thought so.

its main wall by a bomb. Their flight was covered by at least four es in two well who fired machine-gun bursts at guards in the prison watchtowers. A passer-by was killed and six were wounded by the explosion. The four women are members of

Line after breaking away from the Red Brigades.

Government Assailed government came under sharp attack Monday in Parliament over

Politicians and newspapers re-acted with incredulity that the escape took place in an area under heavy surveillance as part of the police search for Gen. Dozier.

anti-terrorist coordinator, Gaspari de Francisci, was heading the latest meeting of security chiefs handling the Dozier case.

NATO spokesmen have con-

offered from an unidentified group of friends of the general for infor-mation leading to his freedom. Mr. Zappone would not identify the group. But informed sources have said they believe the money is being put up by the Italian author-

# 2d General **Called Target**

From Agency Dispatches VERONA, Italy — The police chief here said Monday that on Dec. 16 — the day before U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier was

Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier was kidnapped by the Red Brigades—an attempt was made to abduct another U.S. general.

Pasquale Zappone, head of the Verona police, said that a commando called at the home in Verona of U.S. Air Force Gen Wilson.

Gen. Cooney was away at a meeting at the NATO base in

"Gen. Cooney stayed down in Naples but Gen. Dozier, who was at the same meeting came home to Verona and was kidnapped the

The U.S. Embassy confirmed

Mr. Zappone added that he be-

The four guerrillas escaped from Rovigo women's prison, south of Venice, through a hole blasted in

the Front Line guerrilla group. One of them is Susanna Ronconi, 30, a onetime Red Brigades leader alleged to have taken part in the kidnapping and murder in 1978 of the former premier, Aldo Moro. Miss Roncom joined Front

Premier Giovanni Spadolini's the escape.

Meanwhile Monday, Italy's top

firmed that a reward of 2 billion lire (about \$1.7 million) has been

# said that they would meet on Fri-rift as a temporary "hiccup."

From Agency Dispatches
CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak on Monday swore in Premier Fuad Mohieddin and 33 members of a new Cabinet that will concentrate on boosting Egypt's economy and tightening

Mr. Mohieddin, 55, a politician and radiologist, formed the Cabinet Sunday, one day after being designated premier by Mr. Mu-barak. Mr. Mohieddin was first deputy premier in the outgoing Cabinet which Mr. Mubarak head-

Immediately after the oath-tak-ing ceremony, Mr. Mubarak met with the entire Cabinet. The reshuffle was Mr. Mubarak's first attempt to revamp the government he took over from President Anwar Sadat, who was ssassinated on Oct. 6. In all, nine ministers were ousted.

1,500 to Be Freed

In another apparent distancing from the Sadat past, the newspaper Al Akhbar said abont 1,500 people detained after religious vio-lence in June will be released before Jan. 7, the day on which Coptic Christians and Moslems celebrate the birth of Christ and

Foreign Affairs Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Abdel-Halim Abu-Ghazala kept their portfolios, indicating there would be no shift in Egypt's foreign policy of peace with Israel.

terior minister to the less sensitive portfolio of deputy premier for public services and minister of local government, Before Monday's meeting, Mr. Mubarak presented Mr. Ismail with the Collar of the Nile, in appreciation of his efforts to "maintain order and stability."

Mr. Ismail has come under fire in parliament because of his handling of home security over the past few years during a period of sectarian strife, mass arrests of political opponents and religious extremists, and the eventual assassination of Sadat, Mr. Ismail has contended that Sadat shrugged off his repeated warnings that Moslem

Mr. Ismail was replaced by Gen. Hassan Abu Basha, head of the Egyptian General Security Department, who led the police campaign

The new Cabinet has been set the task of eliminating corruption and improving the economy and includes a new economic team headed by Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Mohamed Abdel Fattah Ibrahim, a former gov-

· His predecessor, Abdel Meguid, who was implicated in a \$6-million corruption scandal, was removed and his two top aides also lost

The dismissal of the previous government's economic ministers was welcomed by Egyptian econo-mists who said their economic policy had been inconsistent.

H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, met with Mr. Mubarak Monday. Sen. Percy, who is on a Middle East tour and arrived Saturday after visits to Israel and Jordan, made no statement after the meeting.

### China Rejects Vietnam Cease-fire Bid

**WORLD NEWS BRIEFS** 

PEKING — China on Monday dismissed as hypocritical a Vietnamese proposal for a cease-fire during the Lunar New Year — from Jan. 20 to 29 — on the border between the two countries. But it said peace could be

reached at any time if Hanoi ended what the Chinese news agency charged was "military provocation" in the border area.

The agency said China planned to mark the new year by returning 11 Vietnamese soldiers and fishermen. On Dec. 28. Vietnam announced that it would release 11 Chinese soldiers so they could join their families. at the New Year. They are to be freed on Jan. 15, when China plans to

release its captives.

China and Vietnam fought a border war in February and March, 1979, and since then each side has accused the other of repeated border

### Seychelles Airport Almost Repaired

United Press International VICTORIA, Seychelles - The fighting in November at Mahé airport between Seychelles troops and mercenaries trying to overthrow the government caused \$2 million in damage but repairs are now almost complete, the minister for economic planning. Maxime Ferrari, said Mon-

day.

"We have been patching right and left because the most important thing for us is to try and restore our tourist industry." Mr. Ferrari said, thing for us is to try and restore our tourist industry." Mr. Ferrari said, thing for us is to try and restore that since the last week in December "Most of December was a disaster but since the last week in December." He added that he had obtained commitall our hotels have been full." He added that he had obtained commitments from the European Economic Community, West Germany and

Sweden for help in repairing the airport.

The fighting in Mahé, the main island of the Seychelles archipelago, started after customs officers spotted weapons hidden in the mercenaries' luggage. After a battle in which the airport control tower and arrivals building were severely damaged, the mercenaries hijacked an Air India jet to South Africa.

### **Brandt Pessimistic Over Cyprus**

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Willy Brandt, leader of the West German Social Democratic Party, warned the world Monday against ignoring the problem of Cyprus, the northern part of which has been occupied by Turkey since 1974.

What I have come to realize most clearly is that if the international and European community ignore the Cyprus problem they will be acting against interests with a more general meaning," Mr. Brandt declared in an address to the Cypriot House of Representatives after spending 10

Asked about his personal evaluation following talks with President Spyros Kyprianou and other officials and his contacts with people on both sides of the dividing line, Mr. Brandt said he felt there was "accumulated mistrust and lack of confidence," adding: "Only if some more confidence is regained is there a reasonable chance [of a settlement], but I am not too optimistic."

### **Ulster Police Chief Rebukes Officers**

The Associated Press BELFAST - Sir Jack Hermon, Northern Ireland's police chief, disclosed Monday that "hard-line" officers tried to set up a breakaway

force to fight the IRA. Sir Jack, 53, said "a small number" of militant officers in the predominantly Protestant police made the move at a meeting last month of the central committee of the police federation. He said the attempt was "heavily defeated" by the committee.

Federation sources reported in November that, at the same meeting, a motion of no confidence in Sir Jack was defeated by only one vote. Sir Jack's disclosure was contained in a letter to federation chairman Alan Wright. Sir Jack claimed the move was "a calculated attempt by a small number of persons to act in an improper manner without a mandate from the membership of the force and without regard for the conse-

## U.K. Miners Urged to Permit Strike

LONDON - The leadership of Britain's 250,000 miners Monday called on them to authorize a possible strike, threatening a conflict with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

Leftist militant Arthur Scargill, president-elect of the National Union of Mineworkers, has already said the pay dispute is shaping into a repeat of 1974 when the miners brought down Edward Heath's government. The union is demanding a raise of 23.7 percent to lift the minimum

weekly pay to £100 (about \$185). The union's leadership, in a special issue of its newspaper, urged miners to authorize a strike "if necessary" in secret ballots on Jan. 14 and 15. The union negotiators need 55-percent approval but are looking for a bigger mandate in the expectation that the mere threat of a strike will be enough to force the nationalized coal industry to come up with more

# **Singapore Plans End** To Foreign Work Force

SINGAPORE — Workers from India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka employed by manufacturing industries will have to leave Singapore by December, 1984, as part of a drive to phase out foreign workers by 1991, Prime Minister Lee Kuan

Yew has announced. "We can see what has happened in Britain, France and even West Germany, because they used immigrants — whether West Indians or Africans or Turks or Yugoslavs to do those heavy and tough jobs. They have inherited grave social problems," Mr. Lee said Saturday

in a New Year's message. He said the workers from India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, who number about 30,000, will be permitted to work in shipyards and construction industries and as domestic servants for the next four or

Official figures put the number of workers from traditional labor sources, such as Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, at 122,000, although the actual number is believed to be closer to 150,000. Singapore's work force totals 950,000.

### Serious Labor Shortage

The city-republic faces a serious labor shortage. About 90,000 workers are currently needed in the construction, hotel and manufacturing industries. Singapore recruits about 1,500

struction industry. The government has offered tax incentives for mechanization and automation by labor-intensive in-dustries, and for the hiring of married women. It also has extended the retirement age from 55 to 60 or

65 to reduce dependence on for-

workers from the Portuguese col-ony of Macao to work in the con-

eign workers.

Mr. Lee noted that the Japanese do their own "heavy and dirty jobs. They have no social problems or riots. Instead, they have high productivity from their homogene-ous work force."

He said some skilled foreign workers will be allowed to become permanent residents, and eventually citizens of Singapore.

### W. German Worker Breakdown

MUNICH (AP) - Nearly 10 percent of West Germany's legally registered workers are foreigners. the Bavarian minister of social affairs said.

Of the 21 million employees eligible for social benefits under West German law, about 2 million are foreigners eligible for benefits countries, the minister, Fritz Pirkl,

said Saturday. He said the largest group as of Sept. 30 was from Turkey, 588,012 workers; followed by Yugoslava, 348,874; Italy, 308,365, and

### Greece, 129,706. 'Hit Squad' Unconfirmed

(Continued from Page 1) and for the FBI to investigate, said Democratic Sen. Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont. "But I felt it was unfortunate that so many in the administration were leaking stuff out so that any night you could hear reputable news people

come out with contradictory infor-There was too much public attention by the administration. It built Qadhafi up all out of proportion.... There were a lot of threats in the Carter administration that were as serious as this one. There was nothing there to justify such public statements. Sen. Leahy also said that "some in

the media got carried away. One apparent result of the episode was a speed-up in the admin-istration's design for removing Americans from Libya, which would make more drustic steps against Libya easier to take. On Dec. 10, the government called for the return of about 1,500 Americans living in Libya and announced a ban on American travel to that country.

to that country. Such measures had long been contemplated in both the Carter and Reagan administrations and may well have been carried out as a result of the State Department analysis. But administration sources said the death threat played a role in enabling the government to

Analysts with access to security nformation now say the plot has apparently been suspended, at least temporarily, though the White House insists there has been no diminution of the threat.

### DEATH NOTICE

WEILL, Harold on December 29, 1981, beloved husband of Lisbeth Goldmann, Weill, loving father of Patricia Weill Rosenthal, Judith Weill Levy and Victorial Weill, adored grandfather of Mark and Pamela Rosenthal, and Eric and Lisa Levy. Mr. Weill was senior partner of the International law firm, Leon, Weill & Mahony, President of the Helone Robinstein Foundation, and Life Governor of New York Hospital.



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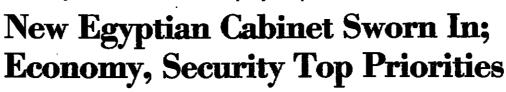
PARIS - RIGHT BANK L'EUROPEEN Focing Gare de Lyon. 343.99.70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. Oysters, souerkrout, TRADITIONAL CITSINE. PETIT RIGHE 1880 Bistra. Doily except Sun, Lunch, dinner from 7 p.m. to 0.15 a.m. About F. 120. 25 R. Le Peletier. 770.68.68. Oyster table. PARIS - LEFT BANK

ATHENS/PSYCHICO

DIDSCURI 16, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico (4 km. north of Hilton). Greek food, chancol gribs, fish. Towerna. Daily 8-15 p.m.-2 a.m. Classed Sun. Tel. 6713997.

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Montas et Fr. 35,50 & Fr. 48 + serv. Daily till mednicite.

GREECE



internal security.

appens only once every century.
Officials said Mr. Mubarak gave up the premier's job to devote greater time to his presidential du-

A significant change in the new administration was the removal of Nabawi Ismail from the post of in-

extremists were planning to kill

against the Moslem fundamental-ists after the Sadat assassination.

ernor of the Central Bank of Cairo. He is one of 11 new minis-

Meanwhile, U.S. Sen. Charles

# Reagan Wants Commerce Chief To Share in Nuclear Arms Policy.

By Walter Pincus Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - President Reagan would like Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to participare with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in decisions relating to nuclear weapons, according to administration sources.

The idea is reflected in Mr. Reagan's proposal to transfer a \$6billion program for building nuclear weapons from the Department of Energy, when and if it is dismantled, to the Commerce Department. Mr. Weinberger opposed that proposal, arguing that the weapons program would then have to compete with the Commerce Department's civilian programs

> Mr. Reagan's decision was irritating not only to Pentagon officials and Capitol Hill military experts but also to scientists and officials throughout the nuclear weapons community who believe that the transfer of the building pro-

cials of the Office of Management and Budget who they said did not understand the size and varied activities of the program.

Fight Expected in Congress

The White House has formed a task force that includes Mr. Baldrige, Mr. Edwards and Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, to take another look at the weapons program and organize the transfer, according to a Reagan aide. The White House is aware, this aide said last week, that it faces an uphill battle for congressional approval of a plan to implement the president's decision.

Mr. Baldrige's department would undergo a change if Congress were to approve the president's proposal. The nuclear-weapon building program would account for almost 75 percent of the Commerce Department's fiscal 1983 budget, which the Office of

# Reagan's Science Aide Defends Budget Cuts

WASHINGTON - The government must seek out the "less pro-ductive research areas" in science and sharply cut their funds, President Reagan's science adviser said in addressing the American Association for the Advancement of

In his speech Sunday night, George Keyworth defended the Reagan budget, saying abundant funding may not produce good science and "it can even promote mediocrity rather than stimulate

> The 1982 budget cut sharply into basic research programs, paring some to near zero but leaving others with only small cuts.

When science funding was more plentiful, Mr. Keyworth said, there was a tendency "to add resources to the best research areas, but not to take money away from less productive research areas, even if they have passed the days of their most important and exciting work. We can no longer afford that luxury." Mr. Keyworth, a former weap-

### Iglesias Abduction Remains Mystery

MADRID — Carlos E. Iglesias, the brother of pop singer Julio Iglesias, said Monday that he had still received no word about their father, Dr. Julio Iglesias Puga, who was apparently abducted week. No one has claimed respon-

Dr. Iglesias, 66, a gynecologist, was last seen Tuesday by the janitor of his Madrid clinic, who said the doctor left the clinic with two

sibility for the kidnapping.

Julio Iglesias and his mother were at the singer's home in Miami awaiting news of Dr. Iglesias. Carlo Jelesias said Sunday that his father has a circulatory problem and

ons physicist at Los Alamos nucle-

ar laboratory in New Mexico, did

not give any examples of less pro-But in previous talks he has singled out science education pro-grams at the National Science Foundation as unproductive and said that planetary exploration programs produce less "hard science" than other parts of the U.S. government's space science budg-

He said some areas will be cut disproportionately so that other areas may be maintained at high levels of funding, including basic research in the physical and biological sciences.

Mr. Keyworth said the United States can no longer expect to "be pre-eminent in all fields, nor is it necessarily desirable. The idea that we can't be first across the spectrum of science and technology is not simply a function of our current economic situation. The fact is ... the rest of the world is catch-

He said this is a result of U.S. efforts since World War II to help other countries and should be regarded not as a U.S. failure but as a major success of our social val-

In a related event, a report by association staffers outlined the effects on science of the Reagan budget and the congressional action following it.

In general, said Willis Shapley of the association, Congress went along with Mr. Reagan's first round of budget cuts in March but the president asked for an additional 12-percent, across-the-board

The Reagan cuts represent a sharp turn downward in science funding, a decline of 5 percent after adjustments for inflation. This reverses the trend of slight increases during the Carter administra-

The only area of increase is in defense research and development

gram was urged by Energy Secretary James B. Edwards and offing up with the assumption that ing up with the assumption that the change will take place,

> According to White House sources, Mr. Baldrige did not seek the program, which is run by the Energy Department. It was handed to him after a Cabinet council study chaired by Mr. Edwards recommended that it be placed in either the Interior or Commerce departments. Mr. Weinberger, according to White House sources, was not included in the study and got into the picture only on his own initiative, late in the process. He and his deputy, Frank C. Carlucci, opposed the notion of putting the program in Commerce or any other civilian department.

### Rare Loss for Weinberger

In the final Cabinet committee session, with the president listening, the defense secretary strongly advocated that the nuclear-weapons complex be made either independent or part of the Defense De-

It has been one of the few bureaucratic battles requiring a presi-dential decision that Mr. Weinberger has lost.

Capitol Hill critics said that the decision was tilted toward Mr. Baldrige — "a rising star in the administration," according to one source — because the commerce secretary's frequent horseback-riding trips with the president have made him a favorite of Mr. Reagan.

In addition, they said, Mr. Baldrige is looking for things to do since budgetary cutbacks have eliminated some of his grant pro-grams and reorganization has sep-arated others. Mr. Baldrige came to Washington hoping to play a role in the administration's financial policy-making but, like many commerce secretaries before him. was quickly shut out.

A senior government scientist said recently that the Commerce Department "is not a viable place" for the weapon-building program "if the president is serious about

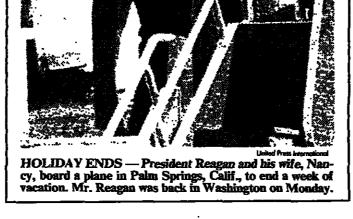
### Primary Complaint

His statement was primarily intended as a response to Mr. Ed-wards' reasoning that the Com-merce Department was chosen because of its experience in handling scientific programs such as the National Bureau of Standards.

Most critics are concerned with the weapon program's ability to compete with civilian programs for funds in a civilian agency. Critics have complained that since the Atomic Energy Commission folded six years ago the weapons complex has not been able to get enough funds to keep its World War II facilities modernized or

The nuclear-weapons complex includes laboratories at Los Alamos, N.M., and Livermore. rejected those in September, when Calif., and the associated Sandia manufacturing and assembly plants that produce the parts for all nuclear warheads. It also runs the Nevada nuclear testing site, a research facility where enormous amounts of high level nuclear waste are stored.

> The four production reactors in Richland, Wash., and Savannah River, S.C., are part of the complex as are nonweapons testing laboratories in Idaho and Chicago.



# Aides Now Say Reagan Opposes Racial Quotas

By Robert Pear New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House aides, clarifying President Reagan's recent remarks about civrights, have said he believes the Supreme Court was wrong in upholding an affirmative action program that reserved a certain number of places for blacks.

Comments by the president at his news conference on Dec. 17 have been viewed as signifying his approval of the court's ruling in 1979 in the case of Brian F. Weber, white employee of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. Mr. Weber unsuccessfully challenged an affirmative action plan negotiated by the company and the United Steelworkers of Ameri-

In fact, according to Larry Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, Mr. Reagan agrees with William Bradford Reynolds,

### Yugoslavia Said to Close Some Missions Abroad

BELGRADE - Yugoslavia, in an attempt to cut costs, is to close temporarily at least eight embasand to reduce staff at a number of others, Politika, a Belgrade newspaper, reported Monday.

The moves are expected to save nearly \$2.3 million a year, it said. Diplomatic duties in the countries affected — which include Madagascar, Senegal, Singapore, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast and Costa Rica — will be assumed by Yugoslav embassies in neighboring countries, Politika said

Mr. Speakes said the president objected to the affirmative action

plan approved by the Supreme Court in the Weber case because the plan contained "a rigid racial quota," in Mr. Speakes' words. Unfamiliarity Cited

civil rights, who said that the

Weber case had been "wrongly de-

cided" and that the precedent

should be challenged in an appro-

The confusion arose in part because Mr. Reagan said he was unfamiliar with the Weber case. A reporter then summarized the case for the president, noting that it concerned a "voluntary agreement to conduct affirmative action programs for training minorities and moving them up in the work

Mr. Reagan then said: "Well, if this is something that simply allows the training and the bringing up so there are more opportunities for them, in voluntary agreement between the union and management, I can't see any fault with that. I'm for that."

The discussion omitted the details of the plan adopted by Kaiser to increase the representation of black in skilled craft from which they had been historically denied. training program that reserved 50 percent of the openings for black employees until the percentage of black workers in the plant was commensurate with the percentage of blacks in the local labor force. This arrangement led to the selec-

tion of some black employees with

less seniority than some white em-

ployees who had unsuccessfully applied for the training program. "The president and the Department of Justice find this racial quota unacceptable," Mr. Speakes said, adding, however, that "the president does favor voluntary af-

firmative action programs."

The program in the Weber case was voluntary, according to the Supreme Court. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 did not require but did permit such "race-conscious" remedies, the court said. Further, it said, Congress chose not to prohibit affirmative action measures such as the Kaiser program because it did not want the U.S. government to interfere with traditional management preroga-

tives."
Mr. Reynolds said the Reagan administration agreed with Justice William H. Rehnquist's dissenting opinion in the Weber case. Justice Rehnquist said that "Kaiser's racially discriminatory admission quota is flatly prohibited by the plain language of the 1964 Civil Rights law, which, he said, allowed no racial discrimination of any kind in employment.

RIO DE JANEIRO - Heavy rains during the weekend triggered mudslides and flooding, killing at least 15 persons, Brazilian civil defense authorities said Monday.

### To Leave Quietly After 6 Years in Washington By Bob Woodward WASHINGTON — One of the least known of Washington's im-

portant persons is expected to leave this month after a six-year assignment here. Few Americans have heard his name. He works exclusively behind the scenes, and there is probably no one in the United States whose secrets are more covered by the U.S. government: He is Dmitri I. Yakushkin, ac-

cording to the diplomatic registry one of 10 counselors at the Soviet Embassy. Fluent in English. charming, well-educated and cul-tured; Mr. Yakushkin is head of U.S. operations for the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service.

With the rank of major genera and the title of KGB resident in Washington, Mr. Yakushkin, 58, is the most powerful KGB officer outside the Soviet Union, accord-ing to authoritative U.S. intelli-

### Replacement Awaited

Mr. Yakushkin's expected re-turn to the Soviet Union has some U.S. intelligence officials watching expectantly for his replacement and what that choice may foretell about the direction and nature of

Soviet intelligence operations.

The FBI, charged with counterine FBI, charged with counter-intelligence operations and accord-ingly the chief U.S. spy-watching agency, is convinced that the Rus-sians have stepped up their intelli-gence efforts here recently. Last month Attorney General William French Smith said that the Rus-iers, had deep pricelly increased sians had dramatically increased their spy work.

"About one-third of the Soviet-bloc personnel in the United States ed to embassies, consulates and the UN or other international organizations are believed to be full-time intelligence officers," Mr.

It is this group of spies, estimated by a U.S. official at about 500, that Mr. Yakushkin heads. His replacement will be carefully selected, according to U.S. officials, and the successor's personality and style of operations will provide a good clue to the future of Sovietbloc activity here.

### Retirement Delayed

Mr. Yakushkin, KGB resident here since late March, 1975, is a moderate of refined temperament. He is said to have voiced concerns about human rights issues and the need for arms control. His interests are broad. With a degree in economic science, he is said to keep up with literature and other

cultural developments.

Mr. Yakushkin was scheduled to return to the Soviet Union for retirement last year. But he has been held over here, according to officials, for two reasons: his experience provided continuity as the the Reagan administration, and he is close to the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli F. Dobrynin.

'Mr. Yakushkin has emerged over the last several years as an extremely important and influential adviser to Mr. Dobrynin - a rare interest unique role for a KGB chief

in Washington.
"Mr. Yakushkin's wife, Irina, is a translator, but is also a member of the KGB, as is the chauffeur who drives Mr. Yakushkin around Washington, according to U.S.

Mr. Yakushkin has a son, Dmitrr D. Yakushkin, 24, who is a correspondent for Pravda in Moscow hast 'August the son visited the United States, but Mr. Yakushkin was in Moscow then, according to

"The father and son did not see

each other, the officials said, because the son is for all practical purposes a hostage, kept at home to prevent the father from defecting or doing anything else that the Soviet authorities might disapprove of. Father and son are not allowed outside the Soviet Union at the same time. As the resident here, Mr.

Yakushkin probably knows more about Soviet intelligence operations — including any sensitive penetrations of U.S. government departments or agencies - than any other person in the KGB. Since he served previously for six years as head of the KGB at the United Nations in New York City, his 12 years of U.S. intelligence operations give him unique knowledge and perspective.

His direct contacts with others in Washington are held to an absolute minimum. The Czechoslovak ambassador, Jaromir Johanes, is said to be Mr. Yakushkin's best friend outside the embassy net-

Mr. Yakushkin's first assignment to the United States was in late 1962, when he was briefly part of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations. In July, 1963, he was assigned to the UN delegation head of the KGB operations. He served there until May, 1969, when he reportedly was put in



charge of the Moscow branch of the KGB that deals with intelligence operations in Britain.

### Webster Expresses Concern WASHINGTON (NYT) - The

United States, concerned about what it considers a growing espionage threat from Soviet dip-lomats, has discussed forcing the Soviet Union to cut back the size of its representation in the United States, according to William H. Webster, director of the FBI.

Mr. Webster said Sunday that the main objective of Soviet agents was U.S. technology and that the government was working on programs to inform industry of the dangers, which he said had previously been ignored. Asked about the possibility of cutting the num-

# U.S. Fleet Begins Using **AWACS** in War Games

NORFOLK, Va. - The Navy's 2d Fleet has begun using AWACS, the Air Force's large radar warning plane, to provide greater protec-tion for its warships in the Atlantic and the Caribbean, according to the commander of the Norfolk-Vice Adm. James A. Lyons Jr.

also predicted in a weekend interview that the Navy would increase its presence in the Caribbean, sending two aircraft carriers there from time to time. He did not rule out a permanent Caribbean force, which the Navy has not had for a

Airborne Warning and Control System radar planes provided na-val support for 2d Fleet ships in a fall exercise in the North Atlantic and in a Caribbean exercise that ended in December, Adm. Lyons said. The 2d Fleet, with about 65 ships, would fight wartime battles in the Atlantic.
The sale of AWACS planes to

Saudi Arabia was a major political controversy last year, with President Reagan winning approval for the deal despite heated opposition in the Senate and House. The AWACS can detect poten-

tial enemies at great distances, allowing carriers to send planes up sooner and intercept the enemy well beyond the range that they'll be able to launch their weapons against us," Adm. Lyons said. The Navy has a radar plane of

its own, the carrier-based E-2C Hawkeye, but the AWACS jets can fly farther and remain on patrol longer. AWACS planes "have a definite role to play.... I think it shows a lot of promise and can be good force multiplier," Adm. vons said.

The planes extend the defense margin for naval battle groups. Adm. Lyons declined to say how far the margin would be extended, but battle groups like to maintain an air defensive margin of at least 200 miles (320 kilometers) without AWACS help.

operate from a carrier. It can remain on patrol for up to six hours when it is 1,000 miles from base. To remain on station six hours, the Hawkeye can go only about 200

Depending on the planes' availability, the Navy hopes to use more AWACS jets in the future, Adm. Lyons said, but no schedule has been established. He predicted that the Navy's

Caribbean presence would in-crease "as a matter of our interest in the area and the importance we place on it." The Navy recently concluded a

five-week Caribbean exercise that put two carrier battle groups in a missile-firing area near Puerto



# Racial Calm Prevails in Atlanta Murder Trial

### Lack of Turmoil Attributed to Advances in Rights, Shift in Power Structure

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

New York Times Service ATLANTA — Two and a half decades ago, in a small town in Mississippi, a black teen-ager from Chicago, who was visiting relatives, whistled at a white woman and was later abducted at gunpoint by two white men. Several days later the boy's body was found in a river, a bullet in his

Two suspects, who were said to have told a sheriff that they had abducted the boy but released him unharmed, were prosecuted by a white district attorney and defended by a white lawyer before a white judge. To the surprise of no one, an all-white jury acquitted them. Blacks throughout the South and, indeed, the nation were enraged, and Emmett Till's death became one of the building blocks of the civil rights movement and blacks' demands for equal justice. Last week, in another murder

case, Wayne B. Williams sat in an Atlanta courtroom and intently watched his attorneys and the dis trict attorney interrogate potential jurors. He is accused of slaying two of Atlanta's 28 missing and murdered young black people, the most sensational series of crimes in the city's history.

In the courtroom and on the streets outside, however, calm has prevailed. The lack of turmoil, several prominent blacks said, can be attributed to the social upheaval wrought by the civil rights movement and the resulting changes in the power structure in this center of the Deep South.

They noted that the defendant and the murder victims, Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne. 21, were black. The man who led the murder investigation and au-thorized Mr. Williams's arrest. Public Safety Commissioner Lee



ent in charge of the Atlanta office of the FBL which assigned about 40 agents to the investigation of the murders, is black.

Although the district attorney Lewis Slaton, is white, Mr. Wil-liams' chief defense attorney, Mary Welcome, is black. The Fulton County Superior Court judge presiding over the trial, Clarence Cooper, is black. He was popularly elected to his office, as was Atlan-ta's black mayor, in a city whose population is two-thirds black. Other members of the municipal power structure, including the su-

perintendent of Atlanta's public

schools, are also black. At the time

of the killings, the president of the Chamber of Commerce was also "Atlanta is one place where we've made the system work, where representative government is a reality, Andrew Young, the new mayor, said. "And it is clear

that the presence and involvement

Patrick Brown, is black. The chief of a black power structure in the of police is black. The special city is the reason why Atlanta recity is the reason why Atlanta responded to this, the murders and the trial, with confidence that justice will be done."

The current calm is not a good thing in all respects, according to Charles H. King Jr., president of the Urban Crisis Center, a privately run organization here that consults on race relations in urban

large part of the black experience," he said, "anger at the alleged mur-derer tends to be minimized. For a black to kill other blacks in such great numbers is outside the black experience, so we are mystified more than angry. And the mothers of the victims cheapened the deaths of their children by their commercialization and exploitation, so that took away from us some of the grief and mourning we could feel for them and removed

deadening of our sensitivity to death," he said.

Deadening of Sensitivity "Violence and death are such a

calm in the black community is an indication that we have become inured to violence and death, that somehow there has occurred a

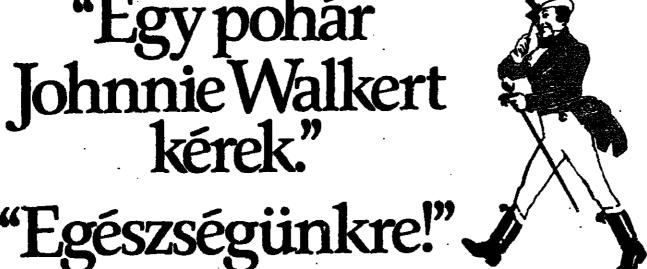
Many residents remember the reasons for such paranoia. Mr. Young, who was a trusted assistant to Martin Luther King Jr., a congressman and the chief U.S. representative to the United Nations under President Jimmy Carter, said that his father recalled seeing lynchings of blacks in Louisians and days when "there was no such thing as law and order for blacks."

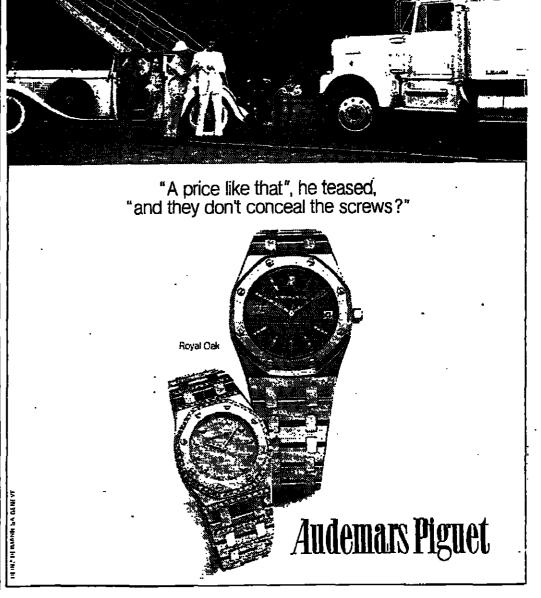
While deeds of miscarried justice involving the poor and the black continue to ocur in portion of the South, Mr. Young said he believed that was past in Atlanta. There has been an accommodation of blacks and whites, socially, economically and politically, that I don't think works like this any place else in the world," Mr. Young said.

### Floods Kill 15 in Brazil United Press International

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR THE CLASSIC SCOTCH WHISKY IN HUNGARY?

"Egy pohár Johnnie Walkert kérek."





### **Perilous Nuclear Trade**

To prevent the military use of internationally traded nuclear facilities, the United States has relied for a generation on safeguards provided at bargain prices by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Diplomats never thought it gentlemanly to look this gift horse in the mouth; it did its work with only 150 inspectors and a budget of \$25 million. But the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has finally taken a look, and it has found some teeth missing.

As a result, the Reagan administration's desire to stimulate the nuclear trade by relaxing American controls looks to be exactly the wrong thing to do.

After an expert investigation, the nuclear commission informed Congress that the international agency is incapable of detecting all diversions of civilian materials to nuclear weapons. Nor is the commission any longer "confident" that other diversions would be detected in time for preventive action to be taken. The study estimated that a sound inspection system would require a tenfold increase in resources and the far-flung deployment of sophisticated equipment. The necessary technology might be developed over five or 10 years. But even if governments approve, and put up the money for this much more intrusive inspection, it would take still

longer to train the needed personnel. The riskiest facilities - plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment plants would need inspectors in residence. And even they might not prevent a diversion to weapons that could occur in hours or days.

Accordingly, the commission is reviewing its export licensing procedures. Its clear message is that America's controls need tightening, not the relaxation proposed by administration officials. The Reagan team has event urged transferring the control responsibility to the State Department, whose foreign poli-cy concerns often override the fear of weapons proliferation.

The Carter administration rightly sought to limit the traffic in sensitive nuclear facilities and materials. It also tried to set an: example by avoiding or at least delaying.

American commercial reprocessing plants and breeder reactors.

These efforts, however, failed to persuade Japan and the European allies from rushing ahead with new technologies. But that did not make it wrong to try to keep on trying. The Reagan administration's attempt to set one standard for advanced countries and a more restrictive one for some poor countries is a doomed substitute.

The main argument for hurrying reprocessing and the breeder was that uranium would soon be in short supply. But those estimates vastly exaggerated the growth of nuclear power. There is now a huge surplus of uranium and no prospect of a shortage before 2020, if then. And safer alternatives are sure to appear before then.

The evidence that reprocessing plants, breeders and enrichment plants cannot be properly safeguarded adds strength to the case against this dangerous trade.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### **Tailor-Made Protection**

Free governments in the industrialized world do not act free when it comes to the textile trade. More often than not, they do the bidding of domestic textile producers and unions that want protection from foreign competition. Consumers have paid the price: Their clothes and materials cost more than they should; their economies perform less efficiently than they could.

It should come as no surprise, therefore, that the new international textile agreement prepared last month in Geneva is another bow to protectionism for this coddled industry. The new five-year accord, which must now be signed by the participating governments, reaffirms the world's inability to free

up trade in this sector. The few changes will make way for more, rather than less, restraint. Textile sales will continue to be treated under special rules, set aside by international agreement from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that governs most world trade.

The Multifiber Agreement, as the new accord is known, should be an embarrassment to the Reagan administration. The White House preaches the gospel of free trade, yet the president's delegates to Geneva showed little real enthusiasm for lowering trade barriers in textiles. Indeed, the administration had already bartered away much of its position to textile interests in Congress.

But its emissaries probably would have failed in any free-trade mission. The European delegates were under enormous pressure to protect their own troubled domestic producers. They went to Geneva to reduce textile imports, not increase them.

What will happen to 14-year-old Walter Polovchak now that an Illinois court has de-

cided he should not have been removed from

the custody of his parents? Immigrants from

the Soviet Union, they had sought unsuccess-

fully to take him along when they returned to

in Chicago, was removed from their custody

and made a ward of the state. It was this

action that the Illinois court reversed last

week, holding that the normal conditions for

the removal of a child from parental custody

were not present in this case. Most experts in

did not reach the more fundamental question

of whether Walter could be forced to return

to the Soviet Union against his will. The U.S.

government has granted Walter "religious

asylum" on the ground that, as a Baptist, he

would be subject to persecution in the Soviet

Union. The Illinois branch of the American

Civil Liberties Union, representing the par-

ents, maintains that the government should

not have made this decision without consult-

ing the parents. The ACLU will argue in

court that since custody has been restored to

the parents, they should be allowed to re-

trieve their son, even if he does not consent.

1907: Manhunt in Morocco

GIBRALTAR - News has just reached here from

Tangier that three divisions of Moorish soldiers,

each numbering about 5,000 men, have set out

to attack and capture Raisuli, the brigand chief who has been terrorizing the area around with

his lawless bands, in his stronghold. The first

division is commanded by the Minister of War,

El Guebbas, the second by Cabbas and the third

by Bushta. The Anghera and Faz tribes have

joined the expedition against Raisuli. The Sultan's uncle. Amarani, is coming from Fez

with 8,000 men. Great excitement now prevails in Tangier and many people have left there in a hurry fearing that there will be much

shedding of blood.

The state court, however, could not and

The youngster, who chose then to remain

their native Ukraine last year.

family law would agree.

In theory, the Multifiber Agreement was

designed to work at least modestly for freer trade. Since its inception in 1973, the agreement has set goals for enlarging textile trade. In fact, the agreement has never been much of a force for increased trade between the industrial countries and the low-cost textile producers of the Third World. Bilateral deals of the sort prohibited for most goods are the rule in this industry. The new agreement will allow them to become even more restrictive.

For the United States this is surely a shortsighted policy. A government bent on reducing inflation and improving productivity should not continue to protect inefficient producers. Some parts of the textile industry, the fabric and fiber producers, are doing quite well and could probably thrive with lowered trade barriers. The apparel producers, still labor-intensive, are not nearly as successful. New trade barriers may sustain them a while longer, but at a price.

How protectionist the new agreement will be depends on how governments use it in shaping bilateral deals. The key may well be the new rule that allows nations, for the first time since 1973, to cut imports when there is a drop in domestic business.

Geneva could have turned out worse. There might have been no new agreement at all. Then governments would have been free, starting Jan. 1, secretly to erect ever higher. barriers to textile imports. But the new agreement perpetuates a problem that the industrial nations some day have to face. Instead. of encouraging them to get out of a business: in which some cannot fairly compete, it of fers new ways to beat the competition and stay in. It greases the way for protectionism: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Justice Department finds the custody is-

sue immaterial and will fight any such effort.

It has been difficult to reach the Po-

lovchaks with news of their victory in the

state courts, so it is not known whether they

will come for Walter or ask that he be sent

to them. Perhaps they are resigned now to

having lost him and will not reopen a painful

wound by forcing the recalcitrant teen-ager

to return. Perhaps they are under pressure

from their own government to pursue this

case. Their predicament as human beings

caught up in an international tug-of-war

As for Walter, the Illinois courts have set-

tled the domestic relations question. But the

political question - under what circum-

stances can asylum be sought and granted?

will probably be settled by the march of

time. Walter was 12 when he first left his

parents' home. He is 14 today. On the ques-

tion of whether he can leave, the decision -

at any age - is his alone. On the question of

whether he can stay against his parents' will,

the federal court is moving slowly. It is quite

possible that he will have grown a mustache

before all the appeals are decided. If he

hasn't changed his mind by then, chances are

he will be buying his razor blades in Chicago.

1932: A New Anesthetic

SAN FRANCISCO - Members of the University

of California medical school have developed a

new general anesthetic that is more rapid and

efficient than chloroform, ether or the anesthetic

gases, and comparatively free from many of their objectionable actions. The new anesthetic

was discovered by Dr. C.D. Leake, professor of

pharmacology. Dr. Leake, who made many con-

tributions to medical knowledge of the anesthet-

ic action of ether and ethylene, predicted that another substance, chemically related to these

older anesthetics but different, should prove

valuable. This substance, known as "divinyl ox-

ide," was given a trial, and as a consequence

the world has a new anesthetic.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

deserves sympathy.

The Polovchaks Again

Jan. 5: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

# For El Salvador, Reform Is the Only Hope

L OS ANGELES — A comp d'etat staged by junior army officers swept the corrupt and inefficient military govern-ment of El Salvador aside in Oc-tober, 1979. The young officers promised reforms. In a society with serious social and economic inequities, a majority of the population welcomed that possibility of change. Hopes rose.

The new government decreed

deep-going changes, the most important of which addressed agrarian problems.

As in most of the Third
World, the dynamic sector of the

Salvadoran economy revolves around exports. They are overwhelmingly agricultural: sugar, cotton and coffee. Exports earn the big money. The ability to earn that money depends on the ownership of land. Few Salvadorans own

Fully 82 percent of Salvadorans do not get enough to eat.

land. According to the figure quoted most often, less than 2 percent of the population con-trols more than half the land. Those few benefit from the eco-nomic, social and political structures, while an impoverished ma-

jority bears a disproportionate share of the burdens of society. Agrarian reform promised some adjustment of the structures, perhaps in the long run narrowing the wide and deep gap between the extremes of wealth and poverty. Few doubted that agrarian reform was es-sential if El Salvador hoped to fulfill any goals of economic development, social improvement and a measure of democracy. Land reform is a major key to greater peace and wider prosperity, not only in El Salvador but also throughout Latin America.

Since the government issued Decree 153, the legal basis for land reform, in March, 1980, little has been accomplished. Less than 15 percent of the country's total farmland has been affected. Rhetoric far outdistanced action.

In the first phase of the reform, the government nationalized some large estates of more than 1,250 acres to turn them By E. Bradford Burns

into cooperatives. It promised into cooperatives. It promised payment in bonds to the ex-owners. Mainly, those estates grew sugar cane and cotton. Land producing coffee, the principal export and money earner, was untouched because individual parcels generally measured fewer than 1,250 acres.

The landowners and local oliganchy in separat mounted as

garchy in general mounted a fierce, often violent campaign to thwart the reform. The owners who lost land have also joined in legal battle to force the govern-

ment to return their lands.

Meanwhile, the government announced postponement of the remaining two stages of the re-form, the nationalization of es-tates from 250 to 1,250 acres and the distribution to peasants of the small plots that they previ-ously rented. President Jose Napoleon Duarte informed the na-tion early last March that any further reforms would be put off for another live to 10 years. The hopes of the majority turned into frustration.

It is easy now to see how land reform was sidelined. The gov-ernment has few technicians and scant funds for a reform program. More and more of its meager resources must go for armaments to stay in power. More important, it lacked the neces-sary support of the military to implement such reform.

The wealthy landowners have both the funds and the determi-nation to halt and possibly reverse the reforms.

The U.S. government, even though it understands the need for such basic reforms, has never been emotionally committed to pressuring El Salvador, or any other Latin American nation, into making those far-reaching structural changes. As the Salvadoran govern-

ment's commitment to reform diminished, the intensity of internal conflict mounted - a classic case of frustration giving rise to violence. By last January, El Salvador was already en-

gulfed in civil war.

One side — referred to most frequently as the rebels or the guernillas — advocates reform.
The other — the oligarchy, some members of a frightened urban middle class, the military and the United States — is either unwilling or mable to institute reform. Consequently, they appear to the majority of Salvadorans — and to the rest of the world, for that matter — as the defenders of a status quo whose social statistics do little to enhance their position.

hance their position. In El Salvador, fully 82 percent of the population does not get enough to eat. The infant mortality rate is twice that of Cuba and four times that of the United States. And about 95 rcent of rural workers are

functionally illiterate. Today, questions of interna-tional politics have eclipsed those of reform. The oligarchy, the military and Duarte quickly discovered the tough language of international security. Charges of Cuban, Nicaraguan and Sovimeddling turned attention from the desperate social statis-tics and genuine need for reanteed Washington's support.

However, a deepening reliance
on Washington always stirs Lat-

in American emotions sensitive to real or imagined "imperial-ism," just as postponement of reforms seems to augment the ranks, determination and appeal of the rebels.

of the rebels.

Only economic reforms can ensure peace in El Salvador. No amount of political hocus-pocus will do it. Military aid has only made the situation worse. To insist that the rebels lay down arms on the vague promise of later reform is to assume a naiveté more project of Washnaiveté more typical of Washington than of Latin America.

The writer teaches Latin American history at the University of California in Los Angeles. Author of "The Poverty of Progress: Latin America in the 19th Century," he contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



'How About a Candle for Us, Señor?'

# Two Faces of Reagan's Ethiopia Policy

BOSTON — On Oct. 2 Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative at the United Nations, spoke in the General Assembly about what she called the "savagery" of the Marxist regime in Ethiopia. In graphic terms she denounced assaults on human rights that have occurred since Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam took over in 1974.

"It is estimated that some 30,000 persons in Ethiopia were summarily executed for political reasons etween 1974 and 1978," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said. She credited Amnesty International as the source for this figure.

"Twelve-year-old children were among those immersed in hot oil, sexually tortured or flung out of windows and left to die in the street," she said. The outrages were continuing, Kirkpatrick charged.

There are at least 300 to 400 arrests every week in Addis Ababa alone," she said. "Many of those arrested simply disappear and are

presumed executed Powerful words. Yet at about the same time that Mrs. Kirkpatrick spoke them, Reagan administration officials were preparing ac-tion to send the 20,000 or 30,000 Ethiopian refugees in the United States back to Ethiopia.

The action was taken by the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service. In the

By Anthony Lewis

Boston area, a letter signed by the district director, Paul E. McKinnon, went individually to Ethiopian refugees on Oct. 30. I have a copy, and it says:

This is to inform you that because of the stabilization of conditions in Ethiopia, your voluntary departure status in the Unit-ed States is being revoked.

You are being granted until Nov. 30, 1981, to depart the United States voluntarily. You should notify this office on or be-fore Nov. 19, 1981, of the travel arrangements you have made. If you fail to depart as directed above, consideration will be given to the institution of deportation proceedings."

According to one arm of the Reagan administration, therefore, conditions in Ethiopia are "savage." According to another, they are "stabilized" — so amiable, in fact, that refugees from the Mengistu regime are given a month to go voluntarily or face deportation to Ethiopia.

The letter added that a refugee could seek relief under a provision of law helping aliens who would face death or imprisonment at home for political reasons. But the legal burden of proof is heavy in such cases, and authorities have indicated that few of the Ethiopian refugees would be able to meet it.

It is usually hard for an individual to prove that he will be tortured or killed or persecuted by a tyrannical regime. But there is eveare Westernized, highly educated, many of them children of officials in the Haile Selassie government

that Mengistu overthrew.
Official figures are not available, but it is known that at least one Ethiopian has left the United States after receiving the letter.

There is a particular political callousness in the move against these refugees. In the Selassie days, the United States regarded Ethiopia as one of its best friends in Africa. Since the revolution, the United States has stopped aid and shown sympathy for Ethiopia's traditional enemy, Somalia.

Some think U.S. antagonism to

the Mengistu regime has made matters worse. Refusal to deliver arms that had been paid for when Somalia attacked certainly encouraged Ethiopia to turn to the Soviet Union and to invite Cuban troops

in. But whatever the wisdom of the U.S. political attitude toward Mengistu, it is inconsistent with the decison to expel Ethiopians. The episode can be seen as one

tion in the Reagan administra-tion's foreign policy. This one not only embarrasses America but has immediate human consequences. But it signifies something more, ry reason in common sense for the I think. This is an administration Ethiopian refugees to expect trou-ble if they return home now. They cruelties of Communism. When it comes to invective about the Soviet Union and its friends, few can

beat Jeane Kirkpatrick or Alexander Haig. But the same administration has shown itself in many ways insensitive to human suffering.

Again and again the Reagan people have tried to undo American efforts to alleviate the cruelties of rightist tyrannies. It fiercely resisted congressional moves to maintain human rights conditions on aid to the murderous governments of Guatemala and Argentina. It has said nothing audible about the Turkish military government's demand for the death penalty against 52 trade union leaders.

The glaring two-faced posture on Ethiopia adds a cynical note to Reagan's New Year message to the world that "our hearts go out to those who suffer oppression."

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money last year than the year be-

fore for the FBI's anti-terrorist work - \$10.5 million, a decrease

of \$286,000. The president's budg-

et request for the FBI's terrorism

section resulted in a personnel re-

The FBI has been silent with re-

Reagan supports the plans of

gard to the frightening dangers de-

the attorney general. But in the last analysis it is the Constitution,

not the president or the attorney general, that must rule the govern-

It was Madison, too, who said in

1788: "I believe there are more in-

stances of the abridgement of the

scribed by the attorney general.

duction of 21 positions.

trade barriers cost American consumers about \$15 billion a year ir more example of lack of coordina-

higher prices, A tariff of nearly 3L. percent on imported clothing for instance, puts an additional bur den of \$2.7 billion a year on the American public. Losers All Of course, the barriers protect

Warring For Trade

In 1982?

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — The dar ger of nuclear conflagratio may grab the headlines, but a les dramatic conflict also threaten

the world. As the recession deer

ens, the prospects for a nasty inter-national trade war are growing a

an alarming pace.

And while arms control negotic

tors can at least perceive the ou lines of accords that might aver an atomic holocaust, the experi

seem unable to devise fresh formt

las to head off a commerical crisi-Instead, nations almost every

where, their economies in trouble are seeking to erect barriers of on

selves. The impact of the protectionist trend could be devastating.

For one thing, it penalizes cor

sumers by compelling them to for go cheaper and often higher qual-

ty imports in favor of protecte

homemade merchandise. By darr pening competition, it also keep alive marginal and inefficient in

Above all, it triggers a cycle c reprisals. Countries whose export

abroad are blocked will naturall

retaliate by closing their doors timports — with everyone sufferin

That is what happened with

vengeance in the Depression of the 1930s, when nations built tarif walls to defend their industries

The result was a worsening of de

pression as the worldwide ex change of goods ground to a halt. After World War II, the Gener:

greement on Tariffs and Trad

(GATT) came into force, its pur

pose being to promote the international movement of products will

as few restrictions as possible. Bu the GATT was designed in the days when the United States, it

most powerful member, was com

mitted to unalloyed free trade

Now, under the pressure of rising unemployment and sluggish growth, that American commit

ment is eroding.
The American steel industry, [o

example, may file unfair tradin;

complaints against its European

rivals for dumping. The Japanes have been persuaded to accep "voluntary" limitations on auto

Western Europe has moved to

curb imports from Japan as well as from South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore, which have been mov-ing into the field of technology

The Japanese have a baffling net-

work of obstacles aimed at keeping

foreign goods out of Japan.

Altogether, according to a Har

vard research team, various U.S

mobile exports to America.

dustries that deserve to die.

as a consequence.

American workers, whose would be menaced by unrestricted foreign imports. But the cost of protecting each job in the anti-quated U.S. textile industry is \$81,000 a year.

So consumers subsidize industries unable to compete — a practice that scarcely conforms with rhetorical U.S. dedication to the principles of free enterprise.

The GATT signatories have held seven major meetings since 1947 in an effort to overcome international trade problems, and the time may be at hand for another "round," as the lengthy sessions are called. But governments must weigh the options open to them before they embark on new talks.

They can insist on observing the agreements strictly by supporting free and competitive trade, an alternative that many might reject under present conditions. Or they can lean on the GATT provision that permits temporary tariffs when their domestic industries are

in jeopardy. Yet another possibility is the one adopted by the French, which was simply to ignore the accords, as they did not long ago when they decreed that Japanese car imports into France would not exceed 3 percent of the market.

The fourth option is to resort to ambiguity by leaning on exporting nations for "voluntary" restraint. This device has been used by

Washington to curtail Japanese au-tomobile exports to America. But the United States and other industrial nations cannot deny their markets to rivals, either

through voluntary or mandatory means, without courting the risk of having foreign markets denied them in return. This dilemma is becoming in-

creasingly complicated as more and more countries climb into the ranks of sophisticated industrial producers. It is hard to imagine that Japan was classified as a "de veloping" nation when it joined GATT nearly 30 years ago. A recent opinion poll shows that 72 percent of the American public favors measures to protect U.S. in-

dustry against foreign competition. It could be, though, that the public in its concern for jobs is neglecting the bigger dangers of a trade was in which there will be no winners.

### By Don Edwards Is the danger from abroad real, and sufficiently threatening to jus-tify this assault by the executive The writer, a Democratic representative from California, is chairman of department on American liberties?

OS ANGELES — James Madison would have understood my feeling of déjà vu when I consulted a Dec. 18 speech by Attor-ney General William French Smith

to the Los Angeles World Council. In 1776, in a letter to Thomas Jefferson, Madison, the author of the Bill of Rights, wrote: "Perhaps it is a universal truth that the loss of liberty at home is to be charged to the provisions against dangers, real or pretended, from abroad

The attorney general said in Los Angeles: The threat to our gov-ernment and its citizens from hostile intelligence services and international terrorist groups [has been] increasing dramatically," and hostile intelligence agents increasingly operate in the United States under a number of guises."

Crisis?

He said these included diplomats ("about one-third of the Soviet Bloc personnel in the United States ... are believed to be fulltime intelligence officers") as well as students, scientists and reporters ("their ranks have been packed with full-time or part-time intelli-gence operatives") and trading company representatives, immi-grants and refugees.

The crisis is so grave, he said, that the CIA must be unleashed to operate secretly in the United States, spy on Americans and engage in covert activities, all without any real accountability to the

American people. The attorney general did not mention in his speech that Con-gress decided back in 1947 that the FBI should have the responsibility for catching spies and protecting national security within the United States, and that the FBI does the job well, generally without violating the rights of Americans. He did not mention that, when

the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Judiciary Committee. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times. the CIA was established by the

Liberties May Be at Risk Again in America

1947 law, Congress specifically did not want that agency, an international organization with a secret budget and secret personnel, to spy on Americans at home. What the attorney general and

his boss, President Reagan, have in mind follows a familiar pattern. The first step is to discover a crisis, or to invent one. Then the American people are told that only the chief executive can save them, but that this involves increased use of federal secret police and a loosen-ing of constitutional safeguards. pattern has been repeated. with dismaying results, throughout American history:

• In 1798, to cope with possible infiltration by French Jacobins, President John Adams induced Congress to pass the Alien and Sedition Acts. Several American iournalists were jailed.

• To "protect" America from Bolsheviks, Attorney General Alexander M. Palmer had 2,700 aliens arrested from 1919 to 1921; 249 were deported.

· Perceived by the federal government as likely traitors, 110,000 loyal Japanese-Americans were inmed in 1941.

• In the 1950s, the FBI and the CIA, in their search for "radicals" subversives," placed thousands of Americans under surveillance and hundreds of thousands on "watch lists" in readiness for evenmal emergency detention.

 Senate and House committees have found that in 1953 the CIA began an ambitious letter-opening

Let's look at the statistics: • Terrorist incidents in the program at two New York air-United States decreased from 52 in ports. By 1973, when the program was halted by the Post Office De-partment, the CIA had reviewed 28 million pieces of mail, photo-graphing 2 million envelopes and 1979 to 29 in 1980. The president asked for less

opening 216,000 letters. Is it now about to happen again? The attorney general's Los Angeles speech applauded a newly signed executive order authorizing the CIA to operate secretly within the United States, Already the Justice Department admits that bugging and other surveillance of ordinary Americans have increased.

Accompanying all this is a Reagan assault on laws designed to allow the American people to oversee what their government is doing - the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. And a Reagan task force has drafted a sal making it easier to classify documents as secret and far more cumbersome ever to declassi-

Katharine Graham

freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sud-

John Hay Whitney

Chairman

Co-Chairmen

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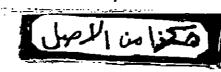
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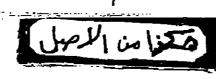
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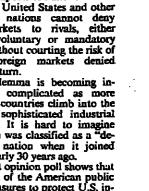
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By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service

PEKING — Though it opens on a peaceful residential lane, the bittersweet love story is no prosaic romance. The boy meets and loses his girl against the violent backdrop of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which brutalizes them in turn and shatters their future.

The film from Shanghai, "Xiao Jie," or "The Small Street," has touched the emotions of Chinese who lived through that turbulent decade from 1966 to 1976. They are packing Peking's movie houses to laugh, cry and argue among themselves about how the love story should end, for the audience is invited to choose which of three possible endings seems most realistic.

Several previous films, such as "Tales of Heaven Cloud Mountain" and "The Maple Tree," also dealt with individual suffering in the Cultural Revolution, which phunged China into virtual anarchy. But "The Small Street" appears likely to become the definitive treatment, because its believable poignancy concludes on a glimmer of hope, the sort that the authorities want to encourage.

Another film on the period, "Unrequited Love," has been withheld from public release. It told the story of an overseas Chinese who came home dur-ing the Cultural Revolution and was hounded by Maoist radicals to his death, with his final erratic footprints leaving a question mark in the snow. Bai Hua, the screenwriter, became the target of a

campaign last spring against writers who criticize the Communist Party for its behavior in those years. Bai has since apologized. Unrequited Love' was too negative; it ended on a note of total hopelessness," said a Chinese official who has seen both films. The difference is

that "The Small Street" offers some hope."
Although the release of "The Small Street" was also delayed by some lesser ideological objections, according to a Chinese film critic, its director, Yang Yuanjin, sidestepped any reference to the party and concentrated on "an ordinary young man and woman who seek genuine beauty under adverse circumstances," as he explained in an interview with a Peking newspaper.

### Imaginative Techniques

Yet the painful truth is conveyed through imaginative techniques rare in Chinese films. Tattered Maoist wall posters deface old buildings. Romantic scenes in color are interrupted by jarring flash-backs in sepia or black and white. When Red Guards batter the young man blind, the camera cuts from his bleeding face to the red armbands of his assailants and the gaunt vultures in a nearby

Such symbolism is not lost on Chinese audiences, judging by a matinee at the Hong Xing (Red Star) cinema here recently. But "The Small Street" is still a love story, though the heroine, played by Zhang Yu, gets only a casual on-camera bug from her boyfriend, played by Guo Kaimin, and insists on calling him "elder brother."

The hero, a happy-go-lucky auto mechanic, mis-takes her at first for a young boy, because she has cut her hair and concealed her pert figure by binding her breasts with cloth and wearing men's clothing. "It would be nice to have a younger brother like you." he tells her as they practice doing cartwheels. The audience chuckles, aware that the 24-year-old Zhang was voted China's most popular

young actress in a magazine poll in 1980. Later she confides that she had disguised herself

mother was dismissed from her job as a music teacher and accused of bourgeois decadence. As the daughter, the girl had her long, lustrous hair hacked off by jeering Red Guards. When she ven-tured out to sell the family violin to buy food, bullies yanked off the straw hat hiding her man-

Moved by her ordeal, her boyfriend tries to buy her a wig, but beauty is no longer permitted, and the surly shop clerk informs him that wigs can be sold only to theatrical performers. Passing an outdoor opera performance, he covets the false pigtail worn by one of the singers and sneaks backstage to

He pauses with remorse and returns to leave some money, only to be caught by Red Guards. They drag him outo the stage and publicly kick and lash him in the face with a belt, injuring his

### Parade of Victims

As he gropes his way back from the hospital, his face covered by bandages, he must give way to more Red Guards who are parading other humili-ated victims. The film flashes back to old news footage of Communist troops advancing in the civ-il war, and the young man asks himself: "So many nartyrs opened the path by shedding their blood. Must we close it again by shedding more blood?"

He finally reaches the small street to learn that

the girl and her mother have been evicted and their home scaled up, a common punishment for those running afoul of the Cultural Revolution. No one will say where they have gone.

The young man relates this to a producer who he hopes will tell his story in a film. "But you can't let audiences see it without an ending," the sympathetic producer says.

The storyteller rejects the suggestion that the girl has died as one of the Cultural Revolution's victims, though he assumes that her mother has. So the producer offers three possible conclusions, say-ing, "Let the audience imagine the ending theming, "Let the audience imagine the ends selves according to their own experiences."

### The Three Endings

In the first ending, the young man, his sight re-stored, drives a taxi and, dispatched to pick up some all-night revelers, discovers his pristine love smoking, drinking and dancing to decadent Western music. "No one needs us anymore; our genera-tion has become superfluous," she tells him bitter-

In the second ending, she has become a successful musician in a well-tailored suit and is now a friend of the producer. "The 10 disastrous years took away our youth," she says. "Listen to me, let's

In the third, she is a simple factory worker whom he meets on a train while going home to see his mother, though his eyes are too weak to recognize her. "Twe been looking for you all along," she tells him, and, in a sentimental touch that tugs at the hearts of family-conscious Chinese, announces that she will go to see his mother too.

'Let's shed no more tears," he tells her. "We have withstood it all and we have grown up. We are seeing not the end but a new beginning."

At the Red Star cinema, moviegoers seemed to prefer the third ending. "I really liked it," said a pink-jacketed teen-ager who wept mabashedly through much of the movie.

A middle-aged worker sat silently with his wife after the lights went on. What had he liked best? "The substance," he replied quietly.

# **Urban Lights Worry Palomar Astronomers**

By Allan Kramer

Las Angeles Times Service

MOUNT PALOMAR, Calif. —
The usefulness of Palomar Observatory, home of the world's most famous telescope, is being threatened by light pollution from Southern California's growing urban sprawl

Ironically, the threat comes at a time when new technology and improvements have made the giant 200-inch telescope at Palomar an even more powerful tool for space research. The telescope has probed farther into space than any other telescope in the world. Since it began searching the sky more than 30 years ago, it has taken astronomers on a journey to the very edge of the universe to view what no man

had ever seen before. But the growing brightness of the night sky is hampering astronomers atop Mount Palomar, 65 miles northeast of San Diego, in their search for the faintest and most distant objects in the uni-

In order to see the faintest objects in the sky we must now look away from either Los Angeles or San Diego," said Gerry Neugebauer, director of the observatory.

### **Light Pollution**

It is this same kind of light pollution that has greatly reduced the use of the Mount Wilson Observatory, near Los Angeles, whose 100-inch telescope was credited with revolutionizing 20th-century as-

tronomy.
Officials of Palomar and the California Institute of Technology, which operates the observatory, have come up a three-point program to cut down light pollution. One point calls for keeping within a 30-mile, and still relatively undeveloped, radius of the observatory

Another step is to have all the outdoor lighting pointed toward the ground or shaded so it does not shine into the sky. Coupled with this is a request that much advertising and other nonessential outdoor lighting be turned off by mid-

night.
The third step is encouraging the use of low-sodium vapor bulbs for street lighting. This is vital because astronomers are able to filter out light emitted by low-sodium bulbs, something they cannot do with light from mercury vapor or incandescent lamps used for street

HOUSTON - Kathy Whitmire, 35, has been sworn in as the first woman mayor of Houston, Tex. A Democrat, she was elected by a large majority in November.

Neugebauer and Robert J. Brucato, assistant director of Palomar. point out that light-pollution control in San Jose, Calif., near Lick Observatory, and Tucson, Ariz., near Kitt Peak National Observatory, has gone a long way toward solving problems for those two ob-

servatories.

Palomar was first scouted as an observatory site in the 1890s. The scientist who made the survey came to San Diego by train, took a stage to the Warner Ranch in East County and rented a horse for a hard ride to the mountain. He reported the astronomical conditions at Mount Palomar were excellent but that it was far too remote to be a practical site.

When the 20th century brought more development and better transportation to the area, Mount Palomar was selected as the site for the biggest telescope ever built. It was at Palomar that the fundamental discovery of quasars (short for quasi-stellar radio source) took place, a discovery that has con-ironted scientists with dozens of baffling questions.

Palomar was also the scene of fundamental research into another mysterious space phenomenon cnown as the gravitational lens. And the observatory has also done much work concerned with the formation of stars.

Some of the advanced projects now going on at Palomar include investigation of the faintest objects that can be detected by the improved equipment now being used with the 200-inch telescope. Another program has the observatory studying energy distribution in quasi-stellar formations in cooperation with the International Ultra-

violet Explorer satellite. Still another project concerns the gravitational lens. When a galaxy comes between the earth and a quasar, the galaxy serves as a lens that provides two or three images of the quasar. By studying these images, astronomers hope to learn more about the size of the

### New Technology

Much of Palomar's ability to conduct this kind of research is the result of new technology added to the 200-inch telescope. "The telescope itself is no antique," Neugehaner said. "From a mechanical engineering standpoint it is still as good as it ever was. If you wanted to build a new telescope you would look for the blueprints and try and duplicate it."

be duplicated today for 10 times

Woman Heads Paris Metro Police right. It was the first time I ever thought about entering the police

PARIS — Nadine Joly's life story is the stuff of which televi-

sion police series are made. At 28,

she is bright, witty, attractive, an

expert marksman and the top

Joly has headed security opera-tions for the Paris Metro, which

carries 4 million passengers a day along with an untold number of

Metro Crime Increase

From her office, wedged in be-

tween a Metro line and the Seine,

Joly directs a staff of 430 adminis-

trators and patrolmen who are out

to stop the rising Metro crime rate.

All but two of her subordinates are

the men was just to observe me to

see if I was competent," she said

during a recent interview. "I really can't say we've had any problems because of my being a woman."

The rarity of the situation, how-

ever, has not escaped Joly's sense

of humor. A recruiting poster she

placed on her office door shows

two virile cops and a German

shepherd in a woodsy outdoor

scene with the caption: The Na-tional Police — A Man's Job.

said. "It's an old poster." But not

Women Admitted

mitted to the Ecole Nationale

Supérieure de Police, France's

leaders of France generally em-

On the other side of the French

who were without female col-

eagues in their training programs

until four years ago. There are less

than 150 women among France's

80,000 uniformed policemen. Among the nation's I,800 police

de Police," she policewoman re-called. "The timing just seemed

commanders, 43 are women.

Until 1975, women were not ad-

that old.

That's not true anymore," she

"The first reaction of most of

pickpockets and petty criminals.

oman cop in France.

The daughter of a winegrower from the Champagne region, Joly and about 200 other women applied. Eight women and 102 men were admitted

Tve never belonged to any She wears no uniform and has Women's Liberation movement never had to use the gun she carfind them rather extremist," she ries. It is in conservative business said. "But feminists have made clothes and armed with a law depositive contributions. I might gree that she executes her duties as the No. 1 opponent to the crimi-nals who lurk beneath the streets have found it impossible to ent the Ecole Nationale when I did if the women's movement hadn't Since November, Commissaire

### Head of Security

After her graduation from the scademy, Joly went to work in the administrative sections of various police districts in Paris. She was the deputy to a district chief when she was appointed head of security for the 353-station subway system.

"Crime on the Metro has been on the rise in the past few years," Joly said. "The worst problem is with robberies." She pointed to charts behind her desk that showed that in September, there were 259 robberies - a 72 percent

mitted, but you know there are a lot of people out there who don't want to get involved." There were 803 violent crimes in the Paris Metro last year. By comparison, the New York subway system, which handles about 3 mil-

increase on the year before and a

whopping 123 percent higher than the September rate two years ago.

To fight the increase, we

beefed up police patrols in the Metro during the hours when the

highest proportion of crimes are committed," she said. "We're also

trying to get the public to cooperate more when a crime's been com-

lion passengers a day, recorded 13,675 major crimes, including 20 murders, last year, New York Transit Authority officials say. "We rarely have a murder on the Metro," Joly said. "It's never been more than three or four a year.

Perhaps it's because we have gun-

control laws in France." An expert marksman, Joly said she sometimes likes to take a breather from her work day by sharpening her skills with a bit of target practice. "It's amazing how much stress you can work off with an hour of shooting," she said.

### West German Wine Fetches A Record Price at Auction

By Colin Narbrough

MAINZ, West Germany — The princes of Prussia, great-grandsons of Kaiser Wilhelm II, recently set the world record for a price tag on a white wine, German or otherwise, at the estate winegrowers' annual auction here

A bottle of 1911 Erbacher Markobrunn Riesling from the princes' Rhineside Schloss Reinhartshausen vineyard fetched 11,000 marks (\$5,000). The previous record was 7,200 marks, paid three years ago for a

Count Erwein Matuschka-Greiffenclau, chairman of the estate winegrowers' association, regards the prices German wines command nowadays as a tardy but welcome recognition of their quality. Aged French Bordeaux have by contrast auctioned for fabulous sums for years.

prestigious two-year police academy, which graduates only about 100 police commanders a year. It is from their ranks that the police "The belief is still widely held that white wines do not keep. But, not long ago, I demonstrated to French wine experts in Paris that Rhine wines from the last century are still perfectly drinkable and even retain an excellent bouquet," the count said. He underlined the point by selling a bottle of his more ordinary vintage 1862 wine for 4,100 marks.

"What is offered at our auctions are not normal, commercial will but highly sophisticated products that cannot possibly be made econompolice hierarchy are the gardiens de paix — uniformed patrolmen ically, or in large amounts," he said.

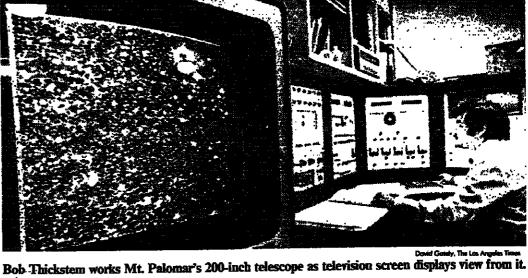
### Bought to Drink

Surprisingly, these rare and costly wines are not merely collected as museum pieces. Many are bought to be drunk. The restaurant-owner from Essen who bought the world's top priced white wine plans to celebrate his 60th birthday with it.

The second highest price at this year's anction - 5,100 marks - was given for a 1925 Riesling from the estate of Albert Bürklin-Wolf, just

given for a 1925 Riesling from the estate of Albert Burkin-Wolf, Just ahead of H. Thanisch's Bernkasteler Doktor Mosel.

Paul Alfons von Metternich-Winneberg was one of the titled wine-growers among the "also rans," with a relatively cheap wine from his Schloss Johannisberg vineyard. The estate was a gift from the imperial Hapsburg family to his ancestor, Prince Metternich, for setting up the Congress of Vienna at the beginning of the last century. The Hapsburgs set the condition that they get a tenth of the produce. But their descendants today prefer to take it in cash, not bottles.



ARTS/LEISURE

### Woman Mayor in Houston Such a duplication might be prohibitively expensive, however. The entire Mount Palomar project, begun in 1935, cost \$6.5 million. United Press International Most experts believe it could not

BONN - The linking of the Rhine and the Danube rivers, a project started in the 1960s, faces an uncertain future because of government funding cuts and op-

The plan, dating from the 1920s, s to connect the upper reaches of the Main, a Rhine tributary, to the

ter Volker Hauff, a declared supporter of the railways, has called

pletion of the waterway will cause ecological disaster in the Altmithl Valley, one of West Germany's few areas of unspoiled country-

A total of 1.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$800 million) has been spent since work started in the mid-1960s. Finishing the canal will cost about 1 billion Deutsche marks at current prices, but the government, seeking funding cuts in all areas, has voted only 100

Fears that the canal would open the Rhine and West Europea

restricting the operations of East European vessels.

funds for the project.

Furthermore, Chancellor Hel-mut Schmidt's left-liberal Cabinet seeks at all cost to avoid new clashes with environmentalists. The coalition is already engaged in damaging clashes with ecologists over nuclear power and the con-struction of an additional runway

canal would be much lower than earlier forecasts, throwing the

doubt. But the inland shipping in-dustry is less pessimistic and believes that it is impossible to forecast waterway use while the project is threatened with being cut. The landlocked federal state of

It was only by chance that Joly Bavaria, through which the canal applied for admission to the police academy's class of 1977. "I had just finished my master's in law would run, is the canal's staunchest defender. Deadline Abandoned and I saw a notice at school that applications were being accepted for the Ecole Nationale Superieure

Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian state premier, one of Chancelnidt's harshest critics, has repeatedly attacked the federal government's growing reductance and reminded it of its formal accord with Bavaria to construct the

The company building the canal argues that it would be senseless to call off the project now because of the huge investment made on it. The original 1985 deadline was

abandoned long ago. Few people involved in the scheme are pre-pared to forecast when, or if, the two rivers will be coupled. But Toni Mayer, leader of an anti-canal group, anticipates holding it up well into the next century. Advocates of the canal empha-

size that, besides improving West Germany's infrastructure, it would generate electricity and feed spillo-ver water from the Danube to drought-prone regions.

King Ludwig I of Bavaria built a
narrow Danube-Main canal in the last century, only to see it overtaken by the railroad. Remnants can still be seen alongside the new 55-meter-wide canal.

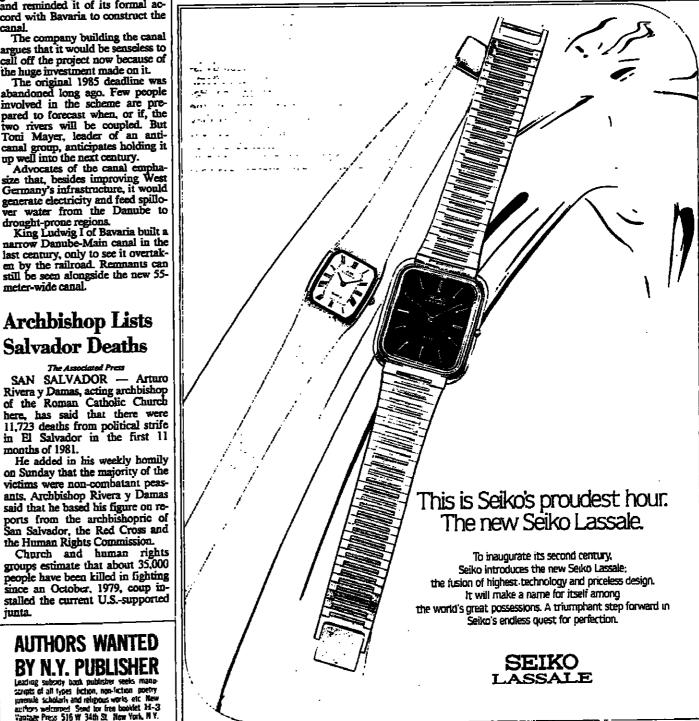
### **Archbishop Lists** Salvador Deaths

SAN SALVADOR — Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church here, has said that there were 11.723 deaths from political strife in El Salvador in the first 11 months of 1981. He added in his weekly homily

on Sunday that the majority of the victims were non-combatant peasants. Archbishop Rivera y Damas said that he based his figure on reports from the archbishopric of San Salvador, the Red Cross and the Human Rights Commission. Church and human rights groups estimate that about 35,000

**AUTHORS WANTED** 

Leading solventy bank publisher seeks manu-scripts of all types fection, non-lection poetry



HIGH AND DRY — Tewkesbury Abbey in central England stands on a hill surrounded by floodwaters of the Severn River. Thousands of acres have been inundated by rains and melting snow and ice. The most seriously affected regions are in the counties of Yorkshire and Cumbria.

# After Steady Falls, TB Rate in U.S. Rises Sharply; Immigration Blamed

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — A huge influx of immigrants from Asia and Latin America has sharply in-creased the tuberculosis rate here and in other cities, a change so drastic it has reversed what was a steady decline in tuberculosis cases

In addition, health workers say. cuts in health budgets and stiff registration rules have discouraged immigrants from seeking treatment for the disease, greatly in-creasing their chances of exposing other people.

Rose Schlichter, program direc-tor for the American Lung Association office here, said Los Angeles County will report about 2,000 new cases for 1981, a 30-percent increase over 1980. "We have not seen figures like this in two decades," she said.

"The national steady decline in tuberculosis cases has stopped," said Dr. Laurence Farer, tuberculosis control director for the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. He estimated that 1981 cases would total more than 28,000, a slight increase over 1980 despite a steady decline in the tuberculosis rate among most sections of the American-born population.

Tuberculosis rates have also risen in other cities with large numbers of immigrants, such as San Francisco. In the Washington area, public health nurses in Arlington County report that they monitored 84 percent more cases of tuberculosis in 1981 than 1980

because of the heavy inflow of im-

migrants.
About 7 percent of tuberculosis cases in the United States occur among new immigrants, Dr. Farer said — a much higher percentage than their proportion of the population. "These are people coming from countries who have low living standards and poor health conditions," he said. Perhaps 6 percent of all Americans, 10 million to 15 million people, are infected with the tuberculosis bacterium. Few of those ever contract the disease, but the percentage of immigrants with the bacterium is much higher, as much as 50 percent in some sur-

The danger of immigrants spreading the disease has increased because of cuts in health services and fear of deportation among illegal immigrants, Miss Schlichter and Dr. Farer said. The names of any persons applying for state assistance to pay for treatment at public health clinics in Los Angeles are sent to immigration officials, "so it scares the hell out of

### Russia Hit by Cold Wave The Associated Press

MOSCOW - Arctic air has swept into the northern half of the Soviet Union, dropping tempera-nures to minus 26 degrees Celsius (minus 15 degrees Fahrenheit) in Moscow on Sunday, Readings rose slightly to minus 23 degrees Celsius (minus 9 degrees Fahrenheit) at noon Monday. The cold wave was the first of the season after an unseasonably mild December.

people who are illegal," Miss Schlichter said.

Tuberculosis rates began to decline in the United States and other developing countries in the 1950s after several drugs for controlling the disease came into use. Dr. Farer said, however, that about 4 percent of the cases in the United States still result in death, usually because the victim sought treatment too late.

While the tuberculosis rate has increased here, state and federal budget cuts have reduced facilities to treat poor people with the disease. Fees for the poor have also been raised, further discouraging immigrants with little or no in-

According to the Los Angeles County Health Department, the tuberculosis rate for blacks here fell 27.8 percent and for whites 44.1 percent from 1970 to 1980. In that same period, the tuberculosis rate for Hispanics increased 66.3 percent and 219.3 percent for Asians from countries bordering the

A State Department spokesman

said that as of the end of November, 561,000 Southeast Asian refugoes had entered the United States since April, 1975. They are screened for tuberculosis, however, so they can usually be treated quickly, while the much more numerous illegal immigrants from Latin America enter the country with communicable diseases undetected. Estimates of the total number of illegal immigrants now in the United States range from 3.5 million to 6 million, a large portion of them in California.

# Budget Cuts Endanger W. German Canal Plan

By Colin Narbrough

osition from environmentalists.

Danube just above Regensburg. Only a 22-mile (36-kilometer) length of the 105-mile canal re-

nains to be built.
West German Transport Ministhe canal "the most stupid project since the Tower of Babel."

Other opponents warn that com-

million Deutsche marks for the coming year.

The canal would link the vast

waterway networks of the Rhine and Danube river basins and allow 1,400 ton barges, the standard Enropean canal vessels, to travel between the North Sea and the Black

waterways to an influx of cut-rate barge operators from Soviet-bloc countries along the Danube appear unfounded. Kurt Gosen, a spokesman for the German Inland Shipping Association, sees no real problem in

International treaties regulate the use of the Rhine and the Danube, but legal experts are convinced that access to the connecting waterway can be limited by German law," he said.

### Viability Doubted

The Bonn government's opposi-tion to the canal stems from its commitment to a transport policy that gives railroads top priority and its desire to cut public spending. It provides two-thirds of the

at Frankfurt airport Transport Ministry predictions indicate that traffic levels on the

.80 .00. .00.

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# Mild Decline in Dollar Likely in '82

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

PARIS - The dollar is likely to continue its recent slow decline against other major currencies during 1982, but will still remain high by historic standards, bankers and economists agree.

They also believe that 1982 may lay the foundations for a major decline in the dollar's value if, as some forecasters expect, the United States begins to record large international payments deficits while West Germany and Japan resume posting their traditional

Whether this drop develops depends on several unknowns, in-cluding the depth of the economic slowdown in the United States, events in Poland and whether U.S. interest rates turn sharply higher again as the economy recovers

Between October, 1980, and last August, the dollar reversed almost 10 years of steady decline in value against other major currencies, rising some 30 percent against the Deutsche mark and by 13 percent against the Japanese yen, according to calculations by the Morgan Guaranty Trust

### 'Limited Decline'

Since then, a partial unwinding of the factors behind this swift ascent has caused the dollar to lose about a third of its earlier gains, falling some 11 percent against the mark and the yen, as U.S. interest rates declined and West Germany eliminated its payments deficit.
"The dollar will tend to weaken

some more over the year, but it will be a very limited decline," says Ulrich Schröder, chief economist at the Westdeutsche Landesbank in Dusseldori.

A December poll of 14 leading West German, Japanese and U.S. banks by Financial Report, a Germany's payments position imbanking newsletter published by proves, the central bank will be

book value of about \$335 million.

James River stock.

### Dollar Recovers; Gold Below \$400

From Agency Dispatche

LONDON — The dollar recovered Monday in trading in Europe and New York from early lows after falling sharply against the yen in Tokyo in the first session of 1982.

However, a bearish attitude towards bullion sent the price of gold tumbling to \$393.50 an ounce in Zurich and \$395.50 in London, down

from an \$400.50 opening in both centers, unchanged from Thursday's close. Markets were closed Friday for the New Year's holiday.

In Tokyo, selling pressure started coming from Hong Kong and Singapore, and European interests joined the sellers in late trading as the dollar dropped to close at 217.80 yen from its 219.80 opening and the 220.25 finish Thursday, the last session of 1981.

The dollar's softness continued in early European trading in anticipation of lower U.S. interest rates. But as the day progressed, the dollar recovered from early lows, aided by a firmer federal funds rate and a demand for the currency by Chicago's International Monetary Market,

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Japan Ponders Change

The Economist magazine in London, showed general agreement that the dollar is likely to slip a tittle lower by midyear. The average dollar exchange rates forecast for mid-1982 were: marks, 2.09; French francs, 5.56; Swissfrancs, 1.80, and yen, 211.

The principal reasons given are the liklihood that U.S. interest rates still have further to fall, signs that the United States is heading into a balance-of-payments deficit and the strengthening in the cur-rent account position of West Germany and Japan.

### Deficit Concerns

Yet forecasters agree that all of these depressive influences on the dollar are limited. While U.S. rates may fall further this year, they are likely to remain almost as attractive, compared with those available on other major currencies, as they were last year. Japanese rates are already far lower than in other industrial countries, and, as West

The packaging and consumer products distribution company said the proposed sale includes its Dixie cup and plate, towel and tissue, and folding carton businesses in the United States. The assets have a net

American Can said it would receive about \$330 million in cash and the

remainder in James River common and redeemable preferred stock of a

James River affiliate exchangeable into James River common for a total

of about 21 percent of the votes represented by the then outstanding

The Associated Press

quire F&M Corp., the parent of a Seattle securities firm, in a cash and

stock transaction valued at \$76 million, American Express Co. an-

American Express has offered 1.1 million shares of its common stock, worth about \$48.5 million, and about \$27.5 million in cash for F&M,

whose principal subsidiary is Foster & Marshall Inc., a regional invest-

ment banking firm, said American Express Treasurer George Sheinberg.

He said American Express hopes to complete the deal, subject to regulatory approval, during the first quarter of this year. The newly

acquired business would be named Foster & Marshall-American Express

TOKYO — A U.S.-Japanese consortium said Monday that it has won an order worth more than \$900 million to build an oil cracking plant at Wanganui, New Zealand, capable of processing about 50,000 barrels of

Badger Co. and Chiyoda Chemical Engineering & Construction Co. will construct the plant for the New Zealand Refining Co., a joint venture established by British Petroleum, Caltex, Mobil and Shell.

The Associated Press

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Xerox Corp. said Monday that it cut the U.S. prices of three of its low to mid-volume copying machines an average of 25 percent, effective Jan. 1, and has increased service contract rates for all copiers and duplicators by 2 to 10 percent, effective April 1 or the

It said rates for customers who lease copiers remain unchanged.

With the moves to encourage purchases rather than leases of its ma-

chines, officials said, the company expects to increase revenues from copiers and duplicators by 4 percent in 1982 and to strengthen its posi-

**IATA Says Member Airlines** 

Could Lose \$1 Billion in '82

without prior government approv-

The meeting comes three days before a deadline set by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board for IATA

members to show why they should not lose their immunity from U.S.

antitrust laws when they set fares.

The world recession, which caused passenger traffic to fall last year while boosting interest payments on debts, has replaced fuel

costs as the industry's main head-

Mr. Brindley says growth in 1981 was only 3 percent instead of the 4.5 percent originally hoped for. But traffic growth in passengers, freight and mail expressed in tons per kilometer travelled could

reach 6 percent in 1982, he says.

In the United States, analysts

have run as high as the equivalent

of \$90 million last year, while British Airways, which put it losses at

the eqivalent of \$180 million in 1981, predicts losses of \$450 mil-

discounting is expected to grow to the benefit of tourists, while offi-cial fares are raised to the detri-ment of business travellers with less flexible itineraries.

Inc. and would be an autonomous unit of Shearson-American Express.

Firms Get Order for N.Z. Oil Cracking Plant

**Xerox Lowers Sale Prices on Some Copiers** 

tion in the low to medium volume part of the business.

renewal dates of current contracts.

By Tony Austin

GENEVA - The International

Air Transport Association believes

its 113 member airlines could have

operating losses of as much as \$1 billion in 1982 unless they control

costs and reduce the number of

In 1981, they lost about \$900

The most pessimistic forecast by

Geneva-based IATA economists is

that members could lose up to \$1.1

billion this year. But they also say nirlines could make a profit of \$420 million if the growth in seat

capacity is kept to 2 or 3 percent

The final figure will probably

end up somewhere between these two extremes," IATA spokesman

Either way, high interest charges mean debt repayments are likely to

cost the airlines \$1.6 billion in 1982 compared with \$1.2 billion

last year, and they will be looking to profits from hotels and other

They will also be re-examining

fares, especially on the transatian-

tic routes, and some companies

The industry's hopes of bringing some stability to transatlantic

subsidiaries to make ends meet

million on scheduled international

seats available.

John Brindley says.

operations.

NEW YORK — Shearson-American Express Inc. has agreed to ac-

Shearson-Amex to Buy Seattle Securities Firm

able to reduce rates without endangering the mark. Moreover, economic recovery in the United States later in the year is likely to bring that renewed tightening of credit so frequently forecast by Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers.

And Rimmer de Vries of Morgan Guaranty said, "It is not at all unlikely interest rate differentials will again move favorably for the dollar during 1982."

Yet the anticipated continuing strength of the dollar, which penal-izes U.S. exporters while reducing the cost of imports, threatens in time to bring about a rebirth of the big U.S. current account deficits. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expects the U.S. current account to reach a surplus of \$10 billion, at annual rates, during the first half of this year before deteriorating rapidly to deficits of \$4.75 billion in the 1982 second half and \$15

Meanwhile, West Germany may move from a \$8-billion deficit in

billion in the first half of 1983.

1980 into surpluses of \$1.75 billion this year and \$3.5 billion, at annual rates, in the first half of 1983.

Such an immense shift in the relative payment positions of the United States and West Germany clearly threatens to place new strains on the mark-dollar rate. Moreover, such strains can only be accentuated by the very large predicted rise in Japan's surplus from \$5.5 billion in 1981 to \$17 billion this year and \$23 billion in the first half of 1983 at an annual rate.

### Classical Theory

The obsession with interest rates is leading people to forget the impact of current-account divergences on exchange rates," warned Brendan Brown at the Amex Bank

Classical economic theory holds that such a big divergence in the current-account positions of the United States, West Germany and Japan should bring about a selfcorrecting change in exchange rates, with the dollar falling sharply while the Deutsche mark and the yen appreciate.

At a recent OECD meeting of

top monetary officials to discuss the West's payment problems, Sylvia Ostry, the organization's chief economist, suggested that so long as the U.S. Federal Reserve keeps to its tight money policies and the Federal budget is in deficit, any upturn in the U.S. economy will set off another interest rate explosion, perversely lifting the dollar and pushing the economy back into recession.

The last year has also shown that East-West tension tends to help the dollar by prompting a flow of funds out of Western Europe and into the United States. Thus any futher deterioration in the Polish situation could also bring about a strengthening in the

# Brescia's Share

A Decline in Italy's Steel Production

# Steel Crunch Pinches Small Italian Makers

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service
BRESCIA, Italy — The small,
mostly family-owned steel mills
that surround this northern Italian city have for years been an integral part of the industry and a force in the European steel market.

As Finsider, the money-losing state steel company, slowly trudged along, swallowing billions of dollars in state aid, these backyard mills, called bresciani, have prospered through heavy invest-

ment in cost-cutting technology.

The heady days, however, have apparently come to an end for Brescia and its 65 little mills, vhich account for about one-fifth of Italy's steel production. Many have reported sharply lower prof-its, and even losses, because of rising prices for scrap iron and the

energy for their electric furnaces. They have also been hurt by producers in India, Brazil, South Korea and South Africa, which have built their own small steel plants. The extra supply from these countries has depressed prices and driven Italy out of some markets.

"Some of the weak will fall," said Luigi Lucchini, owner and president of one of the strongest of the *bresciani*. Mr. Lucchini himself has been

feeling the pinch: His mill's profits plummeted in 1980, to 380.4 million lira from 1.9 billion lira the year before. Sales slipped to 93.4 billion lira from 107.3 billion. Steel has been a tradition in

Brescia ever since the Romans began smelting the iron ore they found in the region. Iron and steel has also attracted other lucrative industries to the area over the centuries, including the Beretta family, one of Europe's oldest industri-al dynasties, which has been using the city's fine steels to manufacture weapons since 1526. But the network of small mills,

II, when the lack of wood and the high cost of other building materials such as finished steel forced Europeans to use reinforced concrete on a large scale to rebuild their bombed-out cities. This caused a huge demand for steel

Mr. Lucchini's company pro-(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

to the Italian economy over the years, was born after World War

# **EEC Approves Aid** To Steel Industry

BRUSSELS - The EEC Commission has approved new financial aid of up to the equivalent of \$1.32 billion to steel companies in

Belgium, France and Italy, the

Commission said Monday.

State aid to European steel companies has become to focus of a heated dispute between West Europe and the United States, with Washington attempting to get an agreement with the EEC to curb steel exports to the United States

to prevent growing protectionism. Also, U.S. steel companies have threatened to file dumping suits against several West European companies, charging that the state subsidies allow European steel makers to compete unfairly in the

U.S. market.
For Belgium, the Commission approved a government injection of 9.3 billion Belgian francs (\$240 million) to the ailing Cockerill-Sambre steel company as part of the firm's restructuring plans.

The Belgian government will transform 5.2 billion Belgian francs of existing debt into share capital in Cockerill-Sambre and extend a further loan of 4.1 billion Belgian francs at market rates, the

Commmission said. The government aid will be supplemented by a 850 million Belgian franc loan from the European Economic Community to help finance Cockerill-Sambre's investment and modernization program.

For its part, the Belgian steel company has agreed to cut its annual production of long steel products by 700,000 metric tons a year,

production in the community to avoid massive price undercutting by steel makers to maintain sales in a shrinking worldwide market.
The EEC action will allow
Cockerill-Sambre to cover cash flow problems in the first months

of the year, but the Belgian gov-

ernment will need further author-

ization before going ahead with additional aid under its steel restructuring plan, they said. However, the Commission said it still has not approved the Belgian government's plan for restruc-turing the steel industry. It said talks between Belgian and Com-

mission officials are continuing. For France, the Commission approved emergency loans of 4.43 billion French francs (\$770 million) to Usinor and Secinor steel companies as emergency aid but imposed tough conditions on the French government, the officials

said.
The Commission demanded monthly reports on payments to the companies and on the state of their finances, ruled that no cash can be paid out after June 30 and insisted that the French government start talks on restructuring the steel industry by the end of March, they said.

The Commission also gave the Italian government authority to in-crease the capital of Finsider, an holding concern controlling the largest public steel groups, by 350 billion lira (\$290 million) as the first stage of a restructuring program, the officials said.

Finsider will cut its output as part of the program, they said.

# Prices Gain on NYSE; Money Supply Rises

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the
New York Stock Exchange closed
higher Monday with most of the gains acheived in the last hour due to projections of a flat or slightly

lower M1-B money supply, to be released after the close. But the Federal Reserve reported that the broader defition of the money supply, the M1-B, rose \$1.4 billion in week ending Dec. 23,

while the narrower money supply, the M-1A, increased \$1.7 billion. The Federal Reserve said it will discontinue reporting the M-1A measure starting with the figures for the week ending Jan. 6. The M-1B measure will be renamed M-1 and the M-1B measure as adjusted

for shifts into interest-bearing checking accounts will be discon-Stock trading had been slow throughout most of the day due to investor concern about rising interest rates and the economic outlook. Declines in the money supply

could lead to further interest rate The Dow Jones industrial average; two to three points higher mest of the day, accelerated its ral-ly lifear the close to finish up 7.52 points to 882.52. Advances led declines, 940 to

lion shares from 40.78 million Thursday. The market was closed Friday for New Year's Day. Analysts said most of Monday's

action reflected institutional reinvestment of cash acquired at the end of the year. But many investors were re-strained by the fact that federal

funds rates banks charge one another for overnight loans were in the neighborhood of 131/4 percent most of the day, some analysts

Monday's increase was a continuation of an upward move begun last week and put that key levy more than a point above the discount rate the Federal Reserve charges member banks for loans. This was highly unusual and re-strained some investors even though rates, particularly the prime rate,

PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED Bid: U.S. \$1,90. Asked: U.S. \$2.15. As of date: January 4, 1982. J. STROEVE & CO. (Est. 1818) Members Amsterdom Stock Exchange Kerkstroot 363 - 1017 HW Amsterdom The Netherlands Tel.: 243075 - Telex: 16396

would decline during the first six months of the year. Meanwhile, the Commerce De-

partment reported that U.S. con-struction spending rose 0.2 percent in November to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$230.3 billion - the first slight gain since Sep-tember and brought about by off-

ice building and public projects.
In company news, Marriott, a
hotels and food service group, said it is seeking to buy at least two-thirds of the shares of Gino's, a restaurant chain, at \$18 each.

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23rd December, 1981

### In Yen's Global Role James River to Buy American Can Units GREENWICH, Conn. - American Can Co. said Monday that it had of crude oil would be able to avoid By Urban C. Lehner tentatively agreed to sell part of its domestic paper businesses to James AP-Daw Jones River Corp., a specialized paper products manufacturer, for cash and stock totaling about \$420 million.

TOKYO - As the currency of the non-Communist world's sec-ond-largest economic power, the Japanese yen is surprisingly un-

Only one-third of Japan's exports and almost none of its imports currently are paid for in yen.
The Euroyen market is growing,
but still totals only the equivalent
of about \$15 billion, compared with Eurodollar holdings of about \$650 billion. Similarly, the city of Tokyo has larged behind the development of the Japanese economy in its growth as an international capital market.

In in almost every instance, these seeming anomalies can be traced to restrictions imposed by the Japanese government.

Now there is talk of easing some of the restrictions and expanding Japan's international financial role. The feeling is widespread in financial circles that the movement in that direction is inevitable.

How far and how fast Japan will move are still open questions, for the current situation reflects a deeply engrained Japanese prefer-ence that important financial decisions be made by bureaucrats rather than by free markets.

Japanese officials say they are studying removing the restrictions preventing Tokyo from serving as

an offshore banking center, and they deny impeding the interna-tionalization of the yen.

But the offshore banking center study could take a long time. Kii-chi Watanabe, vice minister of finance for international affairs, notes that it is still an informal, preliminary study that does not in-clude members of the Finance Ministry's tax bureau, who are known to be skeptical of the idea.

And some officials say there are some obvious governmental re-strictions on the year's internation-

For example, a long list of companies and governments have signed up to float yen-denominated "Samurai" bond issue. ed "Samurai" bond issues in To-kyo, but the Finance Ministry, which is always concerned about Japan's balance of payments, allows only one or two such sales each month

"Any number of offshore borrowers would like to be borrowing yen now to take advantage of Japan's very attractive interest rates, but the Finance Ministry quite strictly regulates this tap," said Eric Hayden, a Tokyo-based vice president of Bank of America.

Other restraints are more subtle. For example, a Japanese importer

£ Starting: 1,2153 Irish £

foreign-exchange risk if he could pay for the oil with yen. And his supplier of oil in the Middle East might want to diversify his assets from dollars to include some yen. So why are almost none of Japan's imports denominated in ven?

Mr. Hayden contends that the reason can be found in the indirect effects of Japanese government regulations.

The Bank of Japan's limits, imposed for money-supply control and bank-regulatory reasons, on how much Japanese banks may lend domestically leave "little incentive for Japanese banks to provide yen-trade financing,"

From the oil supplier's point of view, the problem is the lack of attractive yen-denominated invest-ments in which to use any yen they receive, as Japan lacks the range of financial markets common to advanced free economies.

To convert now to a market system would probably mean higher interest rates for the government at a time when it is working to cut expenses. Mr. Watanabe suggested that such a move will not be considered until after the government succeeds in reducing its budget deficits substantially.

Because so many of the restrictions have similar roots, much of the interest focuses on the possibility of creating an offshore banking

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

### World Bank Rise In Fees Expected

WASHINGTON — Directors of the World Bank will vote at a closed meeting Tuesday on in-creasing the fees it charges for loans to poor nations, officials said

named, said a 1-percent fee instead of the present 0.75 percent, will be charged for future loans made for

schools and farming. Though the change seems small, it could raise the total cost of a \$100 million loan by a \$1 million over its life. No other interest is paid on such

# center in Tokyo. Many of the 66 foreign banks operating here and some of the

Monday.
The 21 directors, representing

145 member governments, are expected to agree to the recommendation by A.W. Clausen, the president of the bank.
Officials, who asked not to be

as long as 50 years.

The loans are used for building roads and dams and improving

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 4, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

**CURRENCY RATES** 

D.M. F.F. II.L Gidt. B.F. S.F. 197.72 42.305 0 2052 — 6.44 137.12 17.84 6.712 13715 15.575 — 71.31 19.35 10.355 12.22 73.435 10.355 12.32 73.435 10.355 10.355 12.32 73.435 10.355 10.355 12.32 73.435 10.355 D.K. 73.40 ° 5219 30.45 ° 14.0915 163.85 N.A. 77.65 ° 24.495 ° say little improvement is likely for U.S. carriers before the second half of 1982, after losses in 1981 estimated at \$500 million. say little improvement is likely for U.S. carriers before the second half of 1982, after losses in 1981 estimated at \$500 million.

Air France blamed fierce price competition for losses thought to have run as high as the equivalent Corrency U.S.3 the equivalent of \$180 militarian in the two years to next April.

With many airlines anxious to fill empty seats and raise all possible revenue to meet their debts, discounting is expected to grow to the benefit of tourists, while official fares are raised to the detri-\$ Coryency Per Per 15.50 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.60 | 15.

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**NEW ISSUE** 



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routes may depend on a meeting on Jan. 12 in Miami, at which air-lines will discuss a U.S. proposal for fare bands within which carri-ers could raise or lower tariffs

want rises.

### NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 4 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 1,97 2,76 1,97 2,20 4 1b ,22 1,12 1.96 1.80 5.46 53 49 1.80 12.20 48 12 17 58 57 10 8 171 7.3 5 631 4.5 25 24 6.0 4 120 2.6 7 426 1.4 6 8 2.4 11 4 107 4.8 7 107 4114 1416 2114 2836 2836 1136 3134 2514 40% 13% 23% 27% 28% 11% 30% 24% .28b 72 19th VIPL | 24% VF Cp 24% Volero 27% Volero 27% Volero 14% Vondon 14% Vondon 15% Verco 27% Voend 28% Vertise 29 Vocen 20 Vocen 20 Vocen 20 Voend 21% Voep 22% Voep 22 7 24 45% 7 34 45% 6 90 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 109 10% 1 1 2.40 2.40 3.2 .40 1.12 n .06 .52 .40 39% 23% 9% 14% 18% 30 74% 24% 85% 233% 11% 99 43% 45% 12% 54 3956 - 1 kg 2446 + 1 kg 1466 + 1 kg 1467 + kg 230 - kg 1446 + 4g 2346 + 4g 2346 + 4g 1376 + 76 1976 + 1 kg 1276 + 1 kg Timesh 1.40 TodShp 1.70 TodShp 1.50 TodShp 1.50 TolEd pt2.36 Torled pt2.34 Tonkac 7.00 Torreo 1.30 Torreo 1.30 Torreo 1.30 Torreo 1.30 Trone 1.30 Two pt 1.30 Trone 1.30 Tr 1,92 2,40 n,28 ,60 p(4,50 s1,80 p.92 RETURN 1644 2645 1119 6645 411 6674 4574 4574 4674 1076 221 11346 5045 672 2076 11146 2644 Ip 3.20 4.55e 1 2.80 b 3.40 ir 20 ir 20 ir 1.52 p(3.50 p(3.50 p(2.72 oi 1 c 1.80 iv International Herald Tribune U.S. COMMODITY PRICES Chicago Futures New York Futures COPPER 75.466 Bd. 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N.T. 0 tons 1,168 1,173 1,183 1,189 1,205 1,211 1,215 1,169 1,174 1,184 1,192 1202 N.T. N.T. 1,169 1,174 1,184 1,191 1,208 1,217 1,227 1,157 1,157 1,164 1,172 1,188 1,194 New 1,156 1,158 1,166 1,175 1,189 1,197 International Monetary NEW YORK - A survey of Contractity and unit FOODS Coffee 4 Sentor. Ib. TEXTILES Printcion 64-90 38\*2, vd. METALS Steel billets (Pin.), fon iron 7 For, Philip. ion Steel scrop No 1 hav Pitt. Lead Soot, ib. Copper elect., ib. Tin (Stroits), ib. Zinc. E. St L. Books, ib. Sliver N.Y. oS. Geld N.Y. oS. U.S. corporate purchasing mana-gers shows the economy continued Market to weaken in December, but at a slower pace than in previous 1,147 1,137 1,118 1,110 1,103 1,103 N,T 1,152 1,143 1,123 1,112 1,108 1,104 1,100 1,153 1,144 1,124 1,113 1,109 1,105 1,104 1,150 1,143 1,121 1,115 1,100 1,103 1,098 1,152 1,144 1,122 1,114 1,197 1,105 1,110 420.00 220.00 84-85 32-34 79% 7.7499 .42-44 8.02 395.00 Agents surveyed by the National Association of Purchasing Managers said in a report released Monday that the recession spread in December to more industries and geographic regions. 334.25 317.25 310.50 306.25 304.00 N.T. N.T. 320.00 313.25 307.50 306.00 305.09 300.00 301.00 295.09 Commodity Indexes The managers were more optimistic about inflation. The proportion of agents reporting higher prices fell to 19 percent from 25 **Paris Commodities** Mondy's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931, nary : i -- final Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931, Dow Janes taday begins the su 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. 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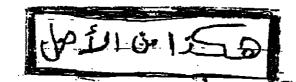
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**FOR READERS WHOSE LIVES** ARE BIGGER THAN NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

> International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.

7,30c ,48

Moscow on Sunday. Readings rose slightly to minus 23 degrees Ccl-sius (minus 9 degrees Fahrenheit)



# Turkish Financial Bubble Bursts

By Marvine Howe New York Times Service

ANKARA - Ismail Mertoglu worked hard as a laborer for eight years in West Germany and Libyn, then invested all his savings with a local broker. When the broker failed to pay back either his capital or interest last month, Mr. Mertoglu killed

Thousands of Turks have lost their life savings in a financial fairy tale - an interest rate free-forall in which the annual rate on time deposits soured to more than 140 percent - that seems to be drawing to a bitter end.

As the government took measures last month to try to restore some order to the financial market, panic spread. Some of the smaller "brokers" effectively one-man banks who took deposits and made loans - have not been able to cope with the situation and have fled or declared bankruptcy.

According to a recent survey by the independent Istanbul daily Hurriyet, 33 "pirate brokers" from Istanbul and Ankara are on the run, at least 10 are under arrest and four are under police investigation. There are about a thousand brokers in Turkey, but only 80 to 100 are considered trustworthy by Finance Ministry experts, according to the survey.

It began in July, 1980, when the government freed interest rates. The rates, which had been fixed at 12 percent, rose rapidly to 50 percent and more, seeking to keep up with inflation that was running at about 100 percent.

The Turkish middle class - civil servants, retired people, workers from abroad, anyone with savings -- rushed to lend their money to the brokers, selling land, cars, wedding rings to take ad-

vantage of the high rates. It is estimated that at least 100,000 people invested a total of more than \$1 billion with brokers, the equivalent of one-third of the money in

Japanese banks are pushing for

such a move, which would only require eliminating interest-rate and

reserve-requirement controls on

such transactions and granting cer-

but there are difficulties. Aside

from the tax-revenue loss, officials worry about the effect of such a

move on Japan's relations with

Hong Kong and Singapore — each

with their own offshore centers —

Some bankers are optimistic,

tain tax concessions.

NEW YORK (AP)-

Amsterdam

Amid the rush, many enterprising Turks, from teen-agers to taxi drivers and janitors, became brokers overnight.

There are three types of savings accounts available in Turkey. Regular banks offer time deposits and pay interest of 2.6 percent monthly. Established brokers offer 4 to 6 percent, with a regular bank certificate. Other brokers, many inexperienced, offer 8 percent to 12 percent on a promis-

sory note, but without any guarantee.
The general cuphoria was somewhat deflated last September when Finance Minister Kaya Erdem declared that only regular banks could issue bank certificates and made it clear that the authorities did not approve of the free-for-all.

Many investors were alarmed, but left their savings with the brokers in the hope of getting as

much interest as possible.

Then came daily reports of brokers who vanished or went into bankruptcy. One 22-year-old who had taken in more than \$1 million could not pay her debts and went bankrupt. When a 19year-old student-turned-broker with 150 clients could not pay the 12-percent interest he had promised, he fled to Italy. His father, a lawyer, announced that he would make good his son's

Finally, late in December, the ministry an nounced new restrictions on brokers. Anyone acting as a broker would have to have a minimum capital of \$1.5 million and could no longer sell bonds or lend money.

This was the coup de grace. Long lines formed outside many of the smaller brokers' offices as lenders tried to cut their losses.

Many brokers, journalists and others blame Mr.

Erdem for the catastrophe. Some say he should have taken firm measures at the beginning and not let the situation get out of hand. Others feel he should not have intervened at all and should have let the market straighten itself out.

materials

control over Japan's domestic roomers argue that with percent for the dollar. But the formoney supply, Keigo Tatsumi, a senior managing director of Sanwa pan cannot count on running com- and Mr. Watanabe said his person-

fund its purchase of foreign raw

But the Japanese bureaucracy's

desire to keep things under its con-

trol could ultimately push it

toward the offshore center notion.

constitutes only about 5 percent of the currency reserves held by other

Banks

e-Mis con-Mat. Coupen Next

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SCD de Maxico 44-87
SCD Pinto 44-85
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Sanskatk St 64-84
BK Bumbustro 44-84
BFG Fin 57-87/94
BK ireland 51-87
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Bankers in Tokyo said the yen

modity trade surpluses forever and all view is that it is better to have will someday need the earnings this kind of market located in Ja-from financial transactions to help pan.

governments, compared to 12 percent for the Deutsche mark and 75 try said Monday. It was the first month-to-month fall since July.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Jan. 4, 1982

Bld Askd

Japan Ponders Enlarging Role of Yen in World Economy

Bank and a supporter of the

offshore-center concept, said that

the government must first decide

how broad the internationalization

Conflicting Views

the need for such a center. "The

Japanese economy is as a matter of

reality a production-oriented econ-

Finally, many officials question

of the yen should be.

which would resent Japanese com- omy rather than a service oriented

etition. economy," said the executive di-Officials also worry about losing rector of the Bank of Japan.

**Eurocurrency Interest Rates** 

| Dollar | D

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Jan. 4, 1982

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# Steel Crunch Pinches Small Italian Makers

(Continued from Page 7) vides a typical example of the

His grandfather operated a water-driven forge in a mountain vil-lage north of Brescia, producing tools and utensils from scrap iron for farmers in the area.

Use of Scrap

After the war, Mr. Lucchini's father, like many smiths, began using the forges to make crude reinforcing bars out of such cheap available scrap as war surplus bomb casings, old train rails and, as Italy's cities replaced trolleys with buses, used track.

The companies plowed most of their profits into expansion and mechanization, introducing highly efficient electric arc furnaces in the 1950s and continous-casting equip-ment in the following decades. The result: small, highly efficient steel works that use scrap, now hauled from West Germany or France because local supplies have dwin-dled, to produce reinforcing bars at very low cost.

Each company has a relatively small work force of several hun-dred that is usually treated by management with paternal care, and often tied to the company's fate through profit-sharing plans. Desite high union membership among workers, there has been surprisingly little of the labor trouble that is Italian industry's major. ble that is Italian industry's major

Japan's Foreign Reserves Fall

ficial reserves of gold, convertible

foreign currencies and special drawing rights fell \$376 million

last month from November to

\$28.403 billion, the Finance Minis-

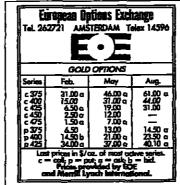
Non Banks

TOKYO (AP-DJ) --- Japan's of-

The bresciani have been able to keep their prices at rock bottom levels by taking advantage of the good labor relations. Some also say they have kept prices low by not paying taxes or by running the

inesses day and night. Though some truth may be mixed with the myth, the mills here have for years been the gadflies of the European steel industry, consistently underbidding the big state-owned steel groups and often defeating the well-meaning intentions of Common Market politicians trying to cure the ills of the continent's steel industry.

And as steel demand waned in Europe, the bresciani sought markets abroad and found them in the Middle East, where they have been shipping products to European construction companies building hospitals, ports and airports in countries such as Iraq or Saudi



WALL STREET REPORT 16-seitige Wochenpublikation D-Mark 415,35 p.a. inkl. MWST + D-Mark 40 Porto

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who with immediate effect will be able to undertake the transferring and splitting of shares of Gulfstream Resources Canada Limited on behalf of european shareholders.

porting about 60 percent of it.

The mills' current problems began to develop in 1980 when the Common Market decided to impose production limits on steel to buoy prices. The complex formula for determining quotas meant that the bresciani were forced to produce about 15 percent less steel than in 1979, driving up costs per

ton and squeezing profits.

The causes of the malaise here are many, and the debate over solutions is heated.

The solution at the Alfa company, according to Amato Sabiumi,

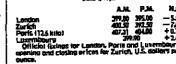
Arabia. The bresciani produced 4 the 39-year-old son of one of the million tons of steel in 1980, more founders and the company's sales than half of it reinforcing bars, ex- director, has been to specialize in products with a greater added val-ue than the relatively primitive

reinforcing bar. Alfa. whose 500 employees turn out about 30,000 tous of steel a month, has poured 25 billion lira in the past two years into measures to modernize and increase produc-

The management at Lucchini says the solution lies in diversification. Lucchini, which also produces about 30,000 tons a month, now makes about 500 different products, including structural steel,

speciality steels and alloys.

**European Gold Markets** Jan. 4, 1992



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	Gold Options (prices in \$/02.)									
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December, 1981

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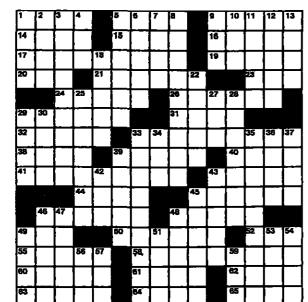
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**Other Stock Markets** 

Jan. 4, 1982

### CROSSWORD. Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS** 1 Kind of dream 5 Sassy child 9 Nita Naldi

film: 1925 14 Scent 15 Shimmery fabric 16 Typical role for Theda Bara

17 Dairy-farm equipment 19 Companion of kicking 20 Fraternity

21 Garb 23 Weirdo 24 Those not of the clergy 26 State without proof

29 "... search the \_knolls": Carroll 31 What a French baker produces 32 Lenva or Lehmann

33 Part of a busby

38 State 39 Enclosure for strays 40 Swiss river 41 Sets apart for a . special

purpose 43 Hollywood King 44 Source of some allergies 45 Illinois city

48 Modelmaker's 49 Abraham, to Terah 50 Knight-

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<u>DOWN</u> 1 Soldier's station

2 Thought 3 Having inhabitants 4 NOW's concern 5 Author of "The Exprcist" 6 Unkempt

7 Mine, to Marceau 8 Freshwater turtles 9 Jefferson Davis's govt.

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22 Wildebeest's cousin 25 Not sidesaddle 27 Fleur-de- — 28 Makes necessar

29 Delighted 30 Wander 33 Metal fastener -and cry 35 They can let off

36 Elvis—Presley
37 The elder Dumas 39 Like the twist 42 Dilute liquor (reversal of

opinion) 45 Actor Moreland 46 Rich cake 47 Fillet for the hair

48 Bench for Benito 49 Duelist's memento 51 French

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Sympathy" 57 Mystery writer Josephine 59 Small island

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WEATHED

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ANKARA	4	39	_ 1	34		MIAMI	27	81	15	59	Cloudy
ATHENS	14	<b>57</b>	6	43		MILAN	5	41	2	36	Foggy
AUCKLAND	23	73	18	64		MONTREAL	0	32	-4	25	Snow
BANGKOK	30	86	19	66	Foggy	MOSCOW	-17	1	-26	-6	Foesy
BEIRUT	16	64	10	50		MUNICH	11	52	2	36	Roln
BELGRADE	9	48	2	36		KAIROBI	26	79	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	10	50	7	45		NASSAU	27	m	20	68	Fair
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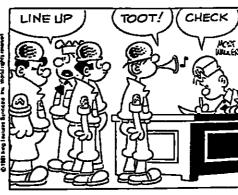
### **ADVERTISEMENT** INTERNATIONAL FUNDS January 5, 1982

January 5, 1982						
The not asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some treats whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following encryling symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the its [6]—deliv; [w)—weekly; [m)—monthly; [b]—bi-monthly; [r)—regularly; [l]—irregularly.						
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— (d.) G.T. Bond Fund	(r) Invest Ationtiques					
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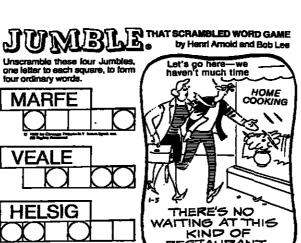


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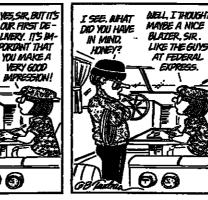


RESTAURANT. RUCCIS Jumbles: PIVOT FUDGE ANYONE INFIRM Answer: A deadbeat should always stay indoors lest people do this—FIND HIM OUT

Imprimé par P.I.O. I, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

# STANDING IN THE DOORWAY?





# 424au 1-5

There's nobody home 'cept me an' stuff that can't talk."

### **BOOKS**

### A DICTIONARY OF EUPHEMISMS & OTHER DOUBLETALK

Being a Compilation of Linguistic Fig Leaves and Verbal Flourishes for Artful Users of the English Language.

By Hugh Rawson, 312 pp. \$15.95. Crown Publishers, I Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

VOU DISDAIN cuphemisms. I I disdain euphemisms. We all dis-dain euphemisms — a euphemism. according to the Random House Col-lege Dictionary, being "the sub-stitution of a mild, indirect, or vague expression for one thought to be of-fensive, harsh, or blunt." from the Greek eu. meaning "well" or "sound-ing good." and pheme, meaning

Most of us wouldn't say "aerody namic personnel decelerator" for "parachute." or "inexpressibles" for "underwear," or "beverage host" for "bartender." or "product" for "book" or "newspaper." Some of us wouldn't say "this point in time" for "now," even if we needed a couple of microseconds to think up our next "termi-nological inexactitude" (or "lie"). We shouldn't say "pass away" for "die," however tempting it may be to clude the subject of death.

And, because of our contempt for euphemism, we might not have said "groundhog" for "woodchuck," even if we had been Tennesseans in the 1920s and "woodchuck" happened to be a local word for a bird whose better-known name contained a coarse slang word, if you can follow the logic operating here that says you can't utter a word that reminds you of a word that contains an unpleasant sound in

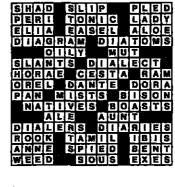
### Dependence on Euphemisms

So on dipping into Hugh Rawson's "A Dictionary of Euphemisms & Other Doubletalk" by a former news-paper reporter and magazine editor. the biggest surprise is the discovery of how extremely dependent we are on euphemisms, not only when we are writing for a family newspaper "family" here being a euphemism for "no sex," according to Rawson - but also when we think we are communicating most bluntly. As it turns out, 'assassination" is a euphemism; it means "a murder or upperclass hit," according to Rawson. And so, of course, is "bathroom," since when we go to it, we usually don't really care if it contains a "bath." And so are "cemetery," "mortuary" and "mortician," little softenings of the blunter "grave-yard," "deadhouse" and "underta-ker," words of Latin origin being an especially effective way of drawing the veil over functions of birth, copulation and death.

Thus, "copulation" and dozens of other Latinate words defining bodily functions are, according to Rawson, euphemisms for so-called Anglo-Saxon four-letter words that may shock but are older and more to the point, however vulgar they may sound. "Urinate," by contrast, was born in the 16th century, "Copulate" originally meant to couple in a nonsexual way. "Genitals" and the phony Latin "genitalia" come from genitalis On \ti gignere (to beget), "which makes 'gen-itals' a misnomer when begetting is not the purpose of the exercise." "Four-letter words" is a euphemism too, since many of the words it refers to have three letters or more than four. But enough. There's also lots about politics in Rawson's compila-

Though the book is organized as a

### Solution to Previous Puzzle



dictionary, it's really a volume t browse in rather than to consult. Eac of the entries is an essay, long ( short, and wanders off in dozens different and amusing directions. Ur der "Greenland." Rawson explore the human "drive to dress up one surroundings with fairsoundin names" such as Scranton (nee Skunk Misery), Pa., or Paradise (replacin

Hog) Island in the Bahamas. Under "meaningful relationship, the author explains, "an illicit sexus relationship," is "longer than a one night stand, but frequently shorte than an affair." which is something didn't know, and I'll bet Bell Tel phone didn't either, at least not whe it ran a radio ad a few years ago de scribing how long distance had er hanced a young woman's "meanings relationship."

### Histories of Words

Under many entries, Rawson trace the histories of various words, such a "woman," which, "superficial appear ances to the contrary, does not com from 'man,' but from the Old English wif-mann, where wif meant female and 'mann' meant a human being c either sex." Now "woman" is drivin "girl" and "lady" from the language and is in turn being harried by "per son," which is rapidly coming to mea. "woman." Under "penguin," we lear that what we thought was a bird c the antarctic is actually "a creatur raised semisurreptitionsly on kibbur zim in Israel," and "has four legs, curly tail, and says 'oink, oink,"

As you can plainly see, Rawso goes everywhere in his dictionary. By what never ceases to amaze is how much farther people will wander t avoid the discomfort of blunt lar guage. Everybody knows to what ex traordinary lengths Victorians went t avoid saying "leg," though Rawso points out that many euphemisms such as "drumstick" and "limb," actu ally predated Queen Victoria's ascen sion to the throne.

But consider that in order to avoi saying "bloody," the English referre to the word as "the Shavian adjective after George Bernard Shaw had dare in 1914 to have Eliza Doolittle say "Not bloody likely!" A furthe "highlight on the ban on 'bloody' wa the deletion of 'ruddy' from "Rudd' gore," the Gilbert and Sulliva operetta of 1887. It had opened a "Buddwager" but come need "Ruddygore," but some peopl thought this was too risque, hence th substitution of the 'i' for the 'y' after the fourth performance."

But don't conclude from this the the English language is growing mor open with the passage of time. Wher ever the delusion comes over you the ours is an age of bluntness and car dor, just remember that only we car lay claim to the expression "Not a Accredited Egress" for "No Exit. you? How about "incontinent orc nance" for "bombs that fall wher. they're not supposed to (e.g., o friends instead of foes)"? Or bette yet, how about "soft ordnance" fe 'napalm''?

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is o the staff of The New York Times.

### **U.S. Church Foundation** Urges Recall of 'Reds'

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Cardina
Mindszenty Foundation has asker
Paramount Pictures to withdraw War ren Bentty's film "Reds," chargin that the film "falsely portrays th Communist system as benevolent." In a news conference in St. Louis Mo., John O. Shields, of the founds tion's board, said the foundation de plored selection of "Reds" by th New York Film Critics and the Na-tional Board of Review as 1981's best

picture.

### BRIDGE

ON occasion a bridge player will wail to the nearest sympathetic ear, "I was fixed." he does not mean that the result of the game was "fixed" in advance, nor, of course, is he using the word in any nefarious

He is talking about a "technical" fix: His wretched opponent has done something technically unsound that just happened to succeed against the

Consider this suit combination:

NORTH ♦A8652 WEST ♦KQ4 EAST

SOUTH OJ973 If South leads the jack, pinning the ten, East-West will cry "fix." Any plausible play succeeds if the suit splits 2-2, or it West has a singleton honor. The crucial situations arise when East has a singleton honor. The play of the ace would have succeeded against a singleton king or queen, clearly twice as likely as a singleton ten.

A rather more subtle fix afflicted East-West on the diagramed deal, from tournament play. North-South climbed to six no-trump, which would have been an excellent contract if either player had held the diamond. As it was, the contract was terrible, and a siam in a minor suit would have been

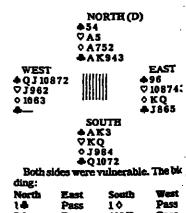
no better. South adopted a foolish line of play. He won the opening spade lead in his hand and ran the diamond nine. When this lost to the king, he had no choice but to play the ace on the next round. East produced the queen in a bad temper, and it was all over.

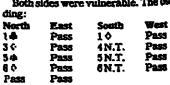
After the session East screame "fix" to anyone who would listen. Hi point was that South would have gon down if he had adopted the book pla of leading low from dummy at th first opportunity. This gains wheneve East has a doubleton that includes th ten. If the ten does not appear, Sout will lead the jack from his hand a soon as he can, pinning the ten. All of which spawns an interestin

By Alan Truscot,

reflection. If East has the forethough to play the ten from 10-x, he will for quently lead the declarer astray.

If that false card were commo practice among good players, the di-clarers would have to consider chang ing to another and simpler plan: Th lead of the ace immediately, which wins against a singleton king or quee with West, or a doubleton king-quee in either hand.





West led the spade queen.

# ه كذا من الأم

# Blighted Rose Bowl

By Jim Murray Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Some guys get to cover Rose Bowl games where guys run the wrong way or an unknown comes off the bench in the darkness to throw four straight passes and score on a team that had never been scored on. Or they get to see Rockne and the Four Horsemen and Ernie Nevers and all, or they see a play called "KF-79" that lets an Ivy League team win.

Me, I got Washington and Iowa. It didn't even have the decency to be close.

Oh, it was all right if you're crazy about punts. It wasn't as one-sided as the 28-0 score, but it was almost that boring lowa made more mistakes than a guy playing the horses with the bank's money. Colleague Mark Heisler put the game in its proper perspective in the third quarter. "It is," he said,

"as bad as the box lunch." The better team won, but that's not saying much. Iowa, which had closed practices, erred there, too. They should have thrown open the practices to the public and kept the game secret.

I thought the most interesting part of the 68th Rose Bowl was that the lowa coach had a moustache. I've never seen a football coach with a moustache. The way his team played, I don't expect it to start a trend. I don't know where he got his game plan. In a box of Crackerjacks, I'd guess. It's the first time a team got shut out in the Rose Bowl since the players wore high-button shoes. Truman was still in the White House.

I still wish someone had run the wrong way or one of the coaches had been Pop Warner, but one more game like Iowa threw in and we may go back to inviting Washington & Jefferson or Harvard. And even though everyone ran the right way, we may some day be saying. Well, the thing I rememsaying. "Well, the thing I remem-ber about that game was it was the debut of [running back] Jacque

"Nobody'd ever heard of him and he was the guy who, on the practice field, was used to simulate the enemy's plays - imitating a Heisman Trophy runner — and he ran wild against Iowa that day, killed them all by himself."

One for Hotdoggers The moral of the story? Any guy who can do a successful imitation of Marcus Allen, you better get the football to him. He may yet get to rank with Doyle Nave or the Four Horsemen but, of course, he can never top wrong-way Roy Riegels in my book. I'm still smarting about missing that one.

It was a concessionaire's game. You could go out for a hot dog and not miss much. You could go out for a seven-course meal, if you want to know the truth.

The turning point of the game was probably when Washington showed up but, apart from that, it call it the "meat squad." came with only a minute to play in the half. Washington was leading, 7-0, and had the ball on the 19-

go. Their quarterback faded to pass and he threw a ball that, when last seen, was heading for the golf course outside.

For reasons best known to him-Iowa defender Lou King tackled an eligible receiver in the end zone. Even if the man had the ball it would be too late. Washington got the ball on the one-yard line and it only took them three plays to get it in for six points.

'And Then We Kicked Off ...'

"Very, very embarrassing," Iowa Coach Hayden Fry admitted later. 'We thought we'd win. And then we kicked off...." He added: "We played an extremely poor football game."

The score made it look like a mugging. Coach Fry put the lie to that. "They weren't real sure they could beat us till late. Then they put it to us."

The game was like a fight between two English heavyweights -

Robinson imitated USC's Marcus Allen so well the Washington coaches couldn't tell the difference. Either Robinson was really Rich Little or he had a lot of abili-They found a place for him in lineup in the USC game, and he led the team in ground gained even though it was the middle of the third quarter before he got

In the final game of the regular season, against Washington State, he put his team in the Rose Bowl with 92 yards on 17 carries.

Part of Robinson's problem was that he didn't know whether he wanted to play baskethall, football, baseball — or go out for the Olympics. He can high jump, sprint and dribble, and he broke sprint and dribble, and he broke the Rose Bowl wide open with 142 yards in 20 carries. He scored one touchdown with a 34-yard run, another on a one-yard dive.

**Big Gainer** 

Curiously, his picture was not included in the preseason brochure nor in the Rose Bowl brochure. But the preseason one listed "Jacque Cornelius Robinson, 5'11, 185." The Rose Bowl book listed "Jacque Cornelius Robinson, 5'11. 204 pounds." He didn't grow any taller but life must have been good

at the training table. Fifty years from now, it's doubtful anybody will be sitting around fondly discussing the 1982 Rose Bowl or likening it to the Doyle Nave year or the Vow Boys or the Riegels run, but it may be remem-bered as a What's-So-Smart-About-Football-Coaches? game.

The player of the game, by unanimous vote, was a freshman who was so lightly regarded he was posing as Marcus Allen on the "scout team" late in the season. A "scout team" is a euphemism for the live tackling dummies who sharpen up the varsity by posing as personnel of a team they will face that week. Less squeamish schools

That was Jacque Cornelius Robinson's role the week before the USC game. A kind of complicated



49er linebacker Keena Turner (58) exulted after Giants' Joe Danelo blew a key field goal Sunday.

# Ex-Champ Basilio Still Has Punch

ROCHESTER, N.Y. - No one ever questioned Carmen Basilio's courage. Certainly not anyone who saw the little onion farmer from Canastota, N.Y., beat Sugar Ray Robinson Sept. 23, 1957, in rafterspacked Yankee Stadium for the middleweight boxing

championship of the world.

Or when he lost it back to Robinson six months later in Chicago, his left eye swollen shut, looking like a plum, in a 15-round decision. He wept from his

Or that he was afraid to speak his piece. He told Howard Cosell in the 1950s, when Cosell was a radio reporter, "You can't interview me. I don't like you." Basilio's sense of humor had 330 diners at a recent banquet of accountants here roaring. "This is our biggest crowd in 10 years," said Bill Nealon, a public relations man for the group. "I'm used to performing before sellout crowds," snapped Basilio, who now

works for a Rochester brewery.
"I feel about as out of place on this rostrum as a guy with a hernia in a weightlifting contest," Basilio told his audience.

Elaborating on television's controversial Cosell: "By the way, Cosell and I have become friends. He's said some nice things about me and I try to say nice things about him. But it's tough. He's so full of it."

cosell's an attorney, you know," Basilio continued. "He interviews people like he has them on a witness stand. Makes them look like fools. Where you goin' without a sense of humor? Without a sense of numor, you're nothing."
On the serious side, Basilio says today's sagging

economy will produce good prizefighters. going to see some good young fighters," Basilio said. Hunger — for food as well as money — made a lot of great fighters in the old days."

Basilio's comments on some of the game's current

ey: "The next heavy March, He'il beat [Larry] Holmes, If he's handled correctly he should make a bundle. He's 6-foot-6, only 24 years old and a good puncher. Holmes is 34 and 100

Sugar Ray Leonard: "Very best of the young crop. He's too quick for the rest of 'em. Never saw a welterweight so fast, so quick. Great eyes and he's smart. I saw him beat [Tommy] Hearns in Vegas, I predicted it. Cosell and all those smart guys thought Hearns was going to get Leonard with his right.

Hearns couldn't hit Sugar Ray in the rear end with that right. I told Cosell that and he told me I was

"You saw what happened." Wilfred Benitez: "He's good. He's smart and he's quick. But something is lacking. Maybe aggressiveness. He'll never lick Leonard in 100 years." Robert Duran: "Nobody ever paid a fighter two days before he performed. That's what happened when he called it quits against Sugar Ray in New

Orleans. Duran got his millions in advance. Very suspicious. Let me tell you — no well-conditioned fighter gets cramps. If you're in shape that's ridiculous. A yellow streak maybe, but never cramps."

Muhammad Ali: "It's an ego thing. They say he needs the money. He's made a hundred million in his career. You mean to tell me he couldn't have saved five?"

five?"
Basilio, 54, backed off only slightly when asked to

compare today's fighters with those of yesteryear.
"That's tough," he said. Any resentment at not having had a shot at today's megabuck purses? "Nah."
Still, Basilio feels he was denied a shot at a huge purse by 1950s standards by Robinson's unwillingness to meet him in a rubber match.

"Robinson ducked me for a third fight," Basilio said. "It was a dumbest thing he ever did. He could have made a quarter of a million bucks in a rematch. But he picked Paul Pender instead. Not only did he make a crummy \$62,000 — he lost the title."



Carmen Basilio ... In 1956.

# Miller, in Playoff, Wins Golf's Richest Prize

pressure I've ever known. There

was more pressure than at the ma-jors," said Miller, who has won

"There's a lot of pride involved

you know, winning the first mil-lion-dollar tournament the world

has ever known. And then you go

both the U.S. and British Opens.

three-putted.

SUN CITY, Bophuthatswana With a routine par on the minth hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday, Johnny Miller of the United States subdued Spaniard Seve Ballesteros to win the biggest prize ever in the history of golf in the Sun City Million-Dollar Golf Challenge Miller won \$500,000 when Ballesteros three-putted

from 50 feet. Both men finished the regulation 72 holes tied at 11-under-par 277, each having shot a 1-under 71 on the final day's round. Ballest-eros collected \$160,000 as the

runner-up.

Jack Nicklaus, who missed the playoff by a stroke, finished with a final-round 69 for a 278 total on the 7.693-yard Gary Player Country Club course. Nicklaus, after birdies on four holes on the back nine, came to the 72d hole needing only a par to join Ballesteros and Miller. But he missed the green, chipped three feet past the hole and missed the comeback putt. Nicklaus won \$130,000.

Lee Trevino and host Gary Player, the only others in the invitational five-man field, weren't in the chase after the second round. Tre-vino won \$110,000 and Player had to settle for \$100,000.

"Doing it this way is pretty close to earning it," Miller said with a weary smile after struggling for seven hours and 27 final-day holes. "I've got a little confession to make," he said. "When we were make, coming up to that last hole, I was hoping they'd come out and call it all even and split the money.

piavoff." But Ballesteros, a 24-year-old Spaniard who had led or shared the lead all the way, missed a fourfoot second putt that would have extended the playoff to another hole — and another day. With darkness descending, officials had

mined on the ninth playoff hole. Both birdied the first extra hole, the par-3 16th. Then they recled off a string of seven consecutive

The second secon

at it for seven hours - a stroke pars before Ballesteros finally ahead, a stroke behind. And then nine holes of a playoff." "It was the most excruciating

Said Sol Kerzner, the tournament organizer and managing director of the sprawling Sun City resort-casino-entertainment complex: "It's almost certain we will have a tournament next year." He said the prize money would be the

tournament and the time frame is right," said Nicklaus, "I'd be happy to come back again. "I'm getting too old to pass up a shot at \$500,000."

"If they wish to continue the

National Son Francisco 38, N.Y. Glants 24 Cincinnati 28. Buttala 21

# 49ers Win, Face Dallas Next

By Bob Oates

Los Angeles Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — In the second quarter of a tough fight with the New York Giants at Candlestick Park Sunday, quarterback Joe Montana stepped back and threw a bomb to wide receiver Freddie Solomon for a 58-yard touchdown.

That's the way the San Francisco 49ers play. And it won them a big National Football League playoff game — one that will bring the Dallas-Cowboys here Sunday to decide the National Conference crown and a berth in Super Bowl

But because the Giants went at it the same way — three TD strikes by young quarterback Scott Brunner - the 49ers didn't win by all that much. It was 38-24 at the end of a duel in the rain. "The difference was that we

controlled the ball-when we had to and moved it most of the afternoon," said 49er Coach Bill Walsh. He was asked about the upcoming confrontation with Dallas.
"Next week, . . . " Walsh mused. "Titanic."

In a subdued locker room, Giant Coach Ray Perkins predicted: "Dallas will win. They're a better team, and they've been in this situation before.

The 49ers have not. But they got some useful pressure experience when New York matched them in first quarter touchdown passes, 7-7. Then, in the 49ers' 17-point second quarter, two breaks, a fumble and an interception enabled them to drive 68 and 41 yards to a 24-10 halftime lead. But even that was not enough.

Back came Brunner with the only touchdown play of the third quarter, another bomb that left the 49ers ahead - nervously - 24-17. And the momentum seemed to change for good when the Giants moved 64 yards to the San Francisco 11-yard line.

There, however, the 49er defense made a turning-point stand — holding back Rob Carpenter to six yards on two runs, rushing Brunner into a third-down incom pletion and finally pressuring Giant kicker Joe Danelo into a

missed field goal.

At last, the 49ers put it away with two fourth-quarter touchdowns, taking a 38-17 edge before Brunner got the Giants their last, meaningless points.

"We were able to hold our cool the third quarter," Montana said, "when things weren't going our way. We didn't panic because we knew we had been able to move the ball."

Said San Francisco cornerback Ronnie Lott, who seemed to have the better of it in his rookie-of-theyear debate with New York line-backer Lawrence Taylor. "It was a pleasure to win a physical game the most physical I've been in as a

Nobody but Perkins voiced certainty that San Francisco will lose to Dallas. Most of the NFL scouts in the press box seemed willing to give the 49ers a chance.

And a poised Brunner said: "The 49ers can beat the Cowboys if they contain Dallas' front four. Montana has become one of the best quarterbacks in the league. "The 49ers have developed a successful, innovative style that

picks you apart." A view from the defensive side Bill Currier, the Giants' heads-

up strong safety: Cowboys or the 49ers are a more potent team offensively. Dallas is a very impatient team that likes the big play and the quick score. San Francisco uses the pass as a ball-control measure and can run out a lot of-time on the clock. They have

a very complex offense."

The Giants hung in with the 49ers because Brunner looks like all the quarterback anybody needs. Completing 16 of 37 passes for 290 yards — against a pass defense rated among the NFL's best — he threw for touchdowns to Ernest Gray (72 yards), Johnny Perkins

> **NFL Playoffs** CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS

(59 yards) and Perkins again (17

vards) Montana completed 20 of 31 for 304 yards and threw three big passes, two of them for touchdowns - to Charlie Young (eight vards) and to Solomon.

His other decisive pass went 39 vards to the NFC's leading receiver, Dwight Clark, setting up Ray Wersching's second-quarter field

### **NFL PLAYOFFS**

goal, a tie-breaking 22-yarder that put the 49ers ahead to stay, 10-7. Three plays in particular said a lot about Montana, his coach, Walsh, and the 49er offense. It is one of the most sophisticated offenses ever.

 On the 58-yard scoring pass, Montana's throw went 41 yards to Solomon, who rode it the last 17. It worked for two reasons.

First, Montana made a polished

play-action fake handoff to a running back who was heading directly at New York free safety Beasley Reece. Reece was assigned to aid cornerback Terry Jackson in covering Solomon on that play - but the running-play fake momentarily froze him. It also held up Jackson.

Secondly, Montana's long throw came down precisely on target. surprising those who wondered if he could throw it that far that ac-curately. Said Solomon: "Joe told me, 'If the defender goes for the [runner's] fake, just keep going."

On the 39-yard play (Montana to Clark) leading up to Wresching's field goal, the execution was even more professional, springing Clark into the open on the sideline — a good 10 yards from any Giant. How do Walsh's,

receivers get so wide open?

The answer, at least on that play, was that against a double defense (each wide receiver was covered by a Giant cornerback and a safety) Walsh sent Clark down the ne at the same time he sent a

49er back down the middle.

As Clark ran the pattern known as the fake-out-and-go, the safety left him when he faked toward the sideline and covered the back going down the middle. "When I turned back upfield," said Clark,

there was nobody there." • On San Francisco's third touchdown (putting New York down, 24-7, in the second quarter) Ricky Patton ran 25 yards around end to score easily - surprising everybody. It was thought that San Francisco doesn't have a back who

can run 25 yards. Here's what happened. On the snap at second-and-seven (ostensibly a passing down) Walsh had his left tackle, Dan Audick, pull all the way to the right side of the line of scrimmage - where he blocked two Giants. Patton scored easily.

The Giant linebacker on that side, Brad Van Pelt, couldn't read the play as a sweep because he never expected to see a left tackle in front of him. Standing around and looking for a pass. Van Pelt was clobbered as Patton sped by.

No Fluke

In other words, there's a lot of method in what Walsh does. It's no coincidence the 49ers have won six straight games and 14 of their last 15 — the NFL's best record. Their personnel isn't bad, but what

they have, primarly, is a coach. They also have a hot new cornerback in Lott, who was the game's defensive star. Lott intercepted twice. His first positioned the 49ers for the Montana-Solomon bomb. His second — leaping and followed by a 20-yard run scored San Francisco's last touch-

And it was Lott who recovered a Giant onside kickoff when New York was still bidding for a win with 1:30 left to play.

By contrast, Taylor, the Giant

candidate for rookie of the year. was heard from only once. He got his only sack when it was secondand-20 for the 49ers and the game was all but over.



Bengals Pat McInally and receiver Cris Collinsworth were on a slaphappy high after Collinsworth's TD catch that beat Buffalo.

### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE New York 22 9 718 16 15 516 13 16 448 13 18 419 12 19 387 6 24 280 18). Seoffie 110, Los Angeles 90 (Williams 27, Shelton 25; Abdul-Jobber 26, Willes 24), Portland 127, Kansos City 116 (Natt 28, Thompson 27; S. Johnson 30, Manadam 19, Manadam 1 WESTERN CONFERENCE **Transactions** HOCKEY .490 .484 .419 .355 ESCORTS & GUIDES

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# Independence Bowl Terros ASAN 33, Oktohomo State 16 Gerden Hate Bowl Tennessee 28, Wisconsin 21 Holiday Bowl Brigham Young 38, Washington Sta Califernia Bowl

U.S. College Bowl Games

Winnipeg wing Bengt Lundholm was sandwiched but good by

Bruins Mike O'Connell and Rick Middleton during Sunday

night's early going. Boston came away with an 8-5 road victory.

**NHL Standings** 

Toledo 27, Son Jüsa Stota 25 Sup Sowi

WALES CONFERENCE

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Squsoy's Results
Phisburgh & Horlford 4 (MocLeish (7), Kehoo

Phisburgh & Hartford 4 (MocLetsh (7), Kenord (18), Boutette 2 (15), Shedden (10), Shepoord (7); Steuphton 3 (23), Francis (9)), Buffolo 3, Montraed 2 (Selfine (18), Several (9), Perreaust (13); Shutt (18), Robinson (7)). Weshington 4, N.Y. Romoers 3 (Maruk (28), Cassolate (1), Gariner (17), Corponiter (14); Povelich (16), Duguay (23), Dave Moslener (6)). Chicage 4, Detroit 3 (Savard 2 (21), Wilson (14), Bulley (2); Geradalck (16), McKechnie 2 (21)

(8)).
Boston B. Winnipeo S (Pederson (21), Milbury
(2), Jonathon (6), Middleton (26), O'Rollly (10), Levellie (10), Bourque (8), Marcotto (6); Hover-chuk (21), Lindstrom (14), MocLeon 2 (12), Trimper (6)).

"Nobody deserved to lose that Johnny Miller

decided that play would be called if the outcome were not deter-

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### Art Buchwald

### The Cheddar Shredder

WASHINGTON — Pity the poor chap in the Department of Agriculture who is charged with unloading 530 million pounds of cheddar cheese that seems to be rotting in government

"Froman, the Big Cheese wants

to see you immediately."
"Very funny,
Alushuler. I can't wait until it's your turn to get rid of 868 million pounds of dried milk."

"Froman, get your tail in here. Give me a situa-tion report on the cheddar

Buchwald Well. sir, here is the menu for the department's cafeteria. I've ordered them to serve cheese soufflé, cheese omelettes, macaroni and cheese, and no one can take a coffee break without eating a dozen cheese and crackers. I should be able to get rid of 200 pounds by next Friday.'

"It's not enough. Have you offered the other government cafeterias free cheese?

"Yes, sir, but they don't seem to have the same incentive to eat it as our employees."

"What about the Armed "We're getting some resistance there. The first month the sailors consumed 3,000 pounds, but they almost had a mutiny on the nucle

ar carrier Nimitz when they served

### **Fictitious Minister** Does Well in Poll

BONN - A fictitious minister was voted one of West Germany's most popular politicians in an opinion poll published Monday by the Emnid Institute, a public opinion and market research organization based in Bielefeld.

On a routine popularity test list-ing government officials, voters chose a nonexistent minister called "Meyers" as sixth most popular, ahead of politicians like Defense Minister Hans Apel and Interior Minister Gerhart Banm.

The Emnid Institute said one in three West Germans, asked to name a minister, were either unable to do so or gave a wrong

cheese sandwiches for Christmas."
"How about the Air Force?"
"They won't even use it for bombing practice, and as soon as

the Army started serving it, re-en-listments declined by 30 percent."
"How about the school lunch

That worked for a couple of weeks, particularly when we declared cheese a second vegetable. But now the kids are insisting on catsup again."

"Have you been in touch with any foreign governments?"
"I almost had a deal with Israel to take 5,000 pounds, but Begin said we had to throw in the West Bank with it."

"The British like cheddar cheese. Why don't we give a ton of it to Prince Charles and Lady Di a wedding present?"

"Don't you remember, we gave them two tons of butter this sum-

What about the French?" They're up to their necks in cheese. They tried to smuggle 20 tons of Camembert into Florida last month."

"Dammit, Froman, we've got to get rid of the old cheese so we have room for the new cheese coming into the warehouses this year."

"Sir, we're storing two pounds of processed cheese for every man woman and child in the United States. Perhaps if Nancy Reagan did a TV cooking program with Barbara Walters, showing the dif-ferent dishes you can make with cheddar, it would inspire the American housewife to use up her

family's share."
"I have specific orders from the resident not to get the first lady involved in this country's cheese problems. You're going to have to come up with something better than that."

"Maybe Secretary of the Interior James Watt would let us dump it in the Grand Canyon?" Even Watt has more respect for the environment than that. Any

other bright ideas, Froman?" "There's one last hope. Our research people are experimenting with a sterile Mediterranean cheese fly that thrives on processed cheese. If we can breed them, we

could have our problem licked." 'What's the hangup?' "The mold sticks to their gums." © 1982, Los Angeles Tones Syndicate



Eight members of "Heaven's Angels," who range from 48 to 67 years of age, hit the road on their weekly outing.

# 'Heaven's Angels'

Moped Mamas 'Raise Dust, Not Hell'

By Charles Hillinger Los Angeles Times Service
OS OSOS, Calif. — Over the
top and down the steep hill they came, the moped mamas out for their weekly bike ride. The riders, aged 48 to 67, call mselves Heaven's Angels, a

takeoff from Hell's Angels. "We raise dust, not hell," sculptor Marje Legerton, 59, shouts over the drone of the bikes.
"We're old enough to know better," says Ruth Gabriel, 67, a

retired teacher better known as Angel Gabriel. A patch on their left jacket

sleeves carries their logo: a haloed granny flying merrily along on her moped.



Insignia of the moped club.

Each Monday, the Heaven's Angels head out for rides through the hills and dales of San Luis Obispo County. Or they putt down California Highway ! along the Pacific.
"We've been places we never knew existed," says Fran Collins.

64, a retired nurse. "It's exhilarating," adds Ziggy Ziegler, 63, who used to be a court reporter.

Ziegler and Marie Legerton organized Heaven's Angels nearly a year ago. There are eight moped mamas and a ringer: Bob (Guardian Angel) Legerton, 56.
Bartender Legerton, Marje's
mate, explains his involvement:

"Somebody's got to go along to fix the flats, to help when breakdowns happen. Somebody's got to ride shotgun."
"We whiz along — 25 to 30

mph top speed. Pretty fast, huh?" langhs teacher Allison Key, at 48 the "baby" of the group. Merry McIntire, 65, a retired floral designer, tells how animals

"the four-legged ones" -"can't seem to figure us out. Once we went through a bunch of cattle. The cows were astonished. The calves eyeballed us and away they went." Good Way to Meet Men

Lori Michalowski, 58, another retired teacher, says the highlight of each Monday outing is a pic-nic hunch in a quiet field or along the shore. "We've seen wild turkeys, coy-

ote and deer in the back country," reports Pat Haines, 55, who also used to teach.

Riding a moped is an awfully good way to meet men," Angel Gabriel confides.



Rufh (Angel) Gabriel, 67, adjusts her behnet.

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### Cellist Plans Concerts PEOPLE: To Aid Native Poland

Cecylia Barczyk, a top Polish cel-list who's awaiting word on a re-quest for political asylum in the United States, will play concerts next month to raise money for food and medical supplies for Po-land. Barczyk, 31, announced the formation of a 56-member committee to support her drive to aid Poland, the Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Poland. which includes musicians and university faculty members. Barczyk said she had booked Carnegie Hall in New York for Feb. 5 to begin her concert tour. She also plans concerts in other major U.S. cities, as well as several foreign countries, including Australia, Canada, Switzerland and Brazil.

Emmanuel Vitria, 61, the world's

longest-lived heart transplant pa-tient, says he will be named a member of the Legion of Honor, France's highest award, when the 1982 awards are announced short-ly. On Nov. 28, Vitria celebrated the 13th anniversary of his heart operation, carried out in a Marseilles hospital by a surgeon who has since died. Vitria noted he had been very active in blood donor activites and said he attributed the award to that work. . . . L.J. Kirstine, 81, finally received the French Croix de Guerre, a medal he was supposed to have been awarded more than 37 years ago. A casual question asked during a walk along a beach in San Francis-co led to the belated award at ceremonies at the Coast Guard Muse-um in Seattle. Vi Vrooman asked her friend and World War II veter-an Marvin Foster, what he had done during the war and discovered he had served with her father L.J. Kirstine. She introduced the two men, who had not seen each other since the war. Leafing through some of Kirstine's old records. Foster and Vrooman found papers indicating Kirstine was awarded the Croix de Guerre although he did not have the medal. Kirstine said there was a presenta-tion ceremony in 1944, but the French, who were impoverished from their war efforts, could not afford to give him the medal unless he paid for it. "The thing was, if I had to pay for it, I didn't want it," Kirstine said. But Foster and Vrooman thought he should have the medal and contacted the French consulate in San Francisco.

Singer-actor Sonny Bono, 46, and actress-model Susie Coelho, 26, were married at a New Year's

The French government agreed.

Eve candlelight wedding ceremony in Aspen, Colo., attended by 50 friends and relatives. The wedding, planned only days earlier, marked

the third marriage for Bono, the former husband of singer Cher, and the first for Coelho. Thai royal astronomers have

fixed the exact, auspicious moment Thursday when Princess Chala-bhorn, 24, youngest of the three children of King Bhumibol Adu-lyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thai-land, will marry an air force offi-cer, Virayuth Didyasarin. The wedding is to begin at 1:18 p.m. and will take place at the Grand Palace in downtown Bangkok.

About 124,000 flag-waving Jap-anese greeted Emperor Hirohito with shouts of "Long live your Imperial Majesty" Saturday during the monarch's customary New Year's appearance on the balcony of his palace residence. His wife, Empress Nagako, and family were with the octogenarian as he waved and called out "Happy New Year — I wish you all well in the new year to come." Police said 124,000 people came to see the emperor inside the mosted Chows palace. It is opened to the public twice a year — on Jan. 2 and Hirohito's birthday, April 29.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Wil-liam H. Rehnquist, 57, is back home from George Washington University Hospital in Washing-ton, D.C. He was treated for a withdrawal reaction to a cut in the dosage of a drug he was taking for back pain. He had suffered temporary "disturbances in mental clarity" but, according to a hospital spokesman, is "in a clear mental state now." The drug Rehnquist was taking was not identified. The Supreme Court is scheduled to reconvene Jan. 11, but a court spokesman said he did not know when Rehnquist would return to work. The justice was appointed to the court in 1971 by Richard Nixon. He had suffered from chronic back pain for 10 years.

Quote — Actress Ava Gardner. 59, who plays writer Mabel Dodge Luhan in the movie "Priest of Love" about D.H. Lawrence, commenting on her looks in an interview with People magazine: "Without shame, I say that I happen to be an extremely beautiful woman at any age."

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